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THE RAID OF BURGUNDY.

A Historical Romance

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE MILL OF MAITRE JEAN.

Pierre Bart and his young charge had not much to talk about, as they rode in the shadows of the a mighty army at the great hills towards the mill of St. Tron. The Burgundian's back, for night was falling fast, and already, where the the pennons and colors wood was thickest, a veil of darkness shrouded of his knights and lords the horse-path. But the pony knew well the are as many, one would way he had often travelled, and trotted on with almost swear, as there even pace. At intervals, through openings in the be provinces in France beavy foliage, glimpses could be had of the river, itself.' lowing silently between its narrow banks, and the blican reflected how, at that moment, the Lie- gundy is in truth a powcols were preparing to defend their city, through erful prince," returned which ran the same stream; a stream that might | Jean Schaffer, who priquite speedily be crimsoned with their blood. ded himself not a little He had learned from the attendants of Duke on the possession of ac-Charles that a grand attack was shortly to be complishments, which in that period, few knights | stairs. We will leave her, for the present, to | King's approach to the succor of the insurgents, writing. "He hath sway, brother Pierre, over they drink their wine before the fire. he doubted not that a bloody battle would ere territories large as the kingdom of the English; long take place between the contending armies. and he hath ambition to be tenfold mightier than Maitre Jean!" remarked Pierre Bart, as he saw Apprehensive of the troubles and disorders that he is." Maitre Jean, in saying these last words, might then arise, Pierre Bart had determined in sunk his voice to a whisper, and twisted nervoushis own mind to take measures for the safety of ly on the wooden bench which formed his sent. in good sooth, I need thy council, brother o' the child Angela-who was in truth dearer to "He would be King-of France, perhaps?" him than all other objects; and he was the more said Pierre Bart, suggestively. anxious to carry into practice such plans as he "More than that," replied Maitre Jean, shakthe visit of the strange French noble, and the den affection conceived by Lady Margaret for young maiden, might bode a separation between the latter and himself. This consideration, as will presently be seen, had induced his abrupt journey to the Mill of St. Trou, rather

A ride of two hours brought Pierre Bart and orthy miller, who was known throughout that e commonly Maitre Jean. Unlike his portly sman, the publican, who was in sooth a walksignboard of the "Blue Boar's" excellent Maitre Jean, as he appeared at the door of mill, in answer to Pierre's loud summons. resented the figure of a thin, tall, and somewhat ning man with a face that exhibited little of other's moony fullness. He was apparently out sixty years of age, but, though spare and nt he seemed in no wise destitute of strength r power of endurance. Still it was plain, from e cautious manner of his approach, and a shifting expression of his eyes, that Maitre Jean posution" which Duke Charles had averred to Switzer's natural trait.

But, cautious as were his movements, there no lack of cordiality in the greeting that Maitre Jean gave to his brother-in-law, and ceraly none in the resounding kiss which the man bestowed upon Angela, as he lifted from the pony's back. The girl, on her part, taking his hand, in high spirits, followed speedily into the mill, while Pierre Bart ode the horse to his kinsman's stable at the rear of the dwelling.

late hour?" inquired Maitre Jean, as be denly in the maiden's brilliant eyes, which she Surely no evil threatens my good brother | quickly away. though in times like these-alack! we know not what to look for!" And the miller shook his head ruefully, gazing round, with a peering glance, as if apprehensive of being overheard.

Oh, no! praise be to all the saints, Uncle Jean!" replied the maiden. "To be sure, thou of the conserve, which she keeps in store. Run. wouldst hardly know the 'Blue Boar' now, with so many brave gentlemen and great lords marching up and down so grandly!"

"What do I hear, Angela!" cried the old miland gentlemen ? And who, chick, may they be? Canat tell if they be French, or Flemish, or

Dutch, or-" "Nay, but Burgundians, with the blue favors and scarfs and red-crosses on their bright armor," returned Angela. "Oh, they be noble and rich was considered in the light of chatclaine, but gentlemen, Simon Gutt says-and the Prince- over the miller and his man. She was a rugged. Duke himself is with them-and they are-oh, dear Uncle Jean! they are to fight and slay the straggling tufts of hair growing upon her chin Angela." poor people of Liege, in a great battle, Simon

all nucle!" Angela said this, the publican appeared at the in speech, and possessed a malevolent eye which eside. At the same time, in answer to the with a great bundle of faggots, which he studious miller, and it was hardly a marvel that an oak table, on which he placed a couple of fagons, and handing to his master a cobwebbed uncle's desire, and the more because she com- to take possession of Angela, on some plea, apartment, leaving the two kinsmen and the young maiden to themselves.

"So the Burgundians are here." said Maitre Jean. "I have marvelled all day because of the great stir in our forest, but bade my man Franz ep ward in the mill, and go not forth, lest ill

stirred not from the nill, though methinks I heard a trumpet sounded thrice or more."

" In good sooth, Mai-

tre Jean," replied the publican, "there be worse masters to serve than Charles of Bur-FRANCE AND THE SWISS CANTONS. gundy! A right royal and liberal guest is he. though somewhat hasty in speech, 'tis true .-What think ye, Maitre Jean? It is the Duke himself who bath mide head-quarters of the Blue Boar,' and, by my faith. I do fear the men of Liege will rue the day they trusted to the French King's promises. There must be

"The Duke of Bur-

" Diable ! more than that ?" "Ay-mayhap Germany would not content him-av, nor Italy! if what men say be true, that he likes heat the courtier who calls himnot Charles le Teméraire-but Carlo Magnus."

The miller's thin cheek flushed a moment as than any lack of provender in the stables of the he uttered this, and he fell into a thoughtful silence. But Pierre Bart, who entertained for his learned brother-in-law a respect the more child to the house of his brother-in-law, the profound, because he was usually totally unable to comprehend him, poured out a flagon of wine, highborhood by the name of Jean Schaffer, or and drank it off at a swallow. Then, depositing the tankard on the table.

"God save us!" cried he, "we are talking of forbidden things! What boots it to millers and publicans, if Charles le Teméraire be King or

"Or Emperor." interrupted the miller. Then, as if vexed at his own expression, he went on quickly-"But, as thou sayst, kinsman! what have poor dogs like us to do with the royal lion. Let us only avoid his teeth, and 'ware his

this a jest worthy to be enjoyed. "But, Angela, ed in a super-eminent degree that quality of ma mignonette," he continued, laying his hand tenderly on the maiden's head, which reclined against her uncle's breast, "I have not heard the ask once for poor Mama Babette, who is not

here, as is her wont." "Because Mama Babette-

cause-" cried Angela, hesitatingly. "Recause Mama Rabette is out of thy graces little one," rejoined Maitre Jean. "Ah! chick ed no less pleased to embrace her uncle, thou shalt not think harshly of the poor old soul or that she would harm thee.

"Nay, dear uncle-I did fear she would harm thee." replied Angela. "She-she! Ah! I cannot tell-I do not know-but, indeed, I cannot "And what brings thee, chick, to the mill at love Mama Babette!" And tears glittered sudfed Angels on a stool drawn near the blazing fain would hide, but Maitre Jean kissed them

"Well, petite!" said the miller, kindly, "we will not ask thee to love Mama Babette! Nevertheless, as thy father and I will now finish the flask, go thou, my dear Angela, and make friends with the old dragon, and bid her give thee a cup pretty one!" And Jean Schaffer patted his fair niece's cheek, and with another kiss released her from his arms, while she poutingly shook her finger at him a moment, and then, spite of her ler, hastily. "The 'Blue Boar' filled with lords prejudice against Mama Babette, hurried to seek the old woman in her own peculiar domain-the upper chamber of the mill.

Mama Babette was the housekeeper, or menegere, of Jean Schaffer, and she ruled with an iron sway, not only over the mill, of which she coarse-featured, and masculine old dame, with and upper lip; she wore an inflexible Norman But here is my father, who will tell thee head-piece, at least two feet high, above her forehead; she was angular in figure, and abrupt oor, and Maitre Jean made way for him at the frightened those at whom she looked when angry-for it then burned redly, as if inflamed. er's call, a white-frocked serving-man enter- Such was the concierge, or housekeeper of our arew upon the crackling fire. Then drawing Augela should have conceived for her little affection. Nevertheless, in compliance with her ottle of wine, the man withdrew from the prehended that her two kinsmen were anxious

ceeded to seek out Mama Babette. To do this, she was obliged to ascend a very narrow and crooked flight of stairs-but Angela | flecting a short time. "The lady thou sav'et is well-knew all the localities of the old mill, which she had visited hundreds of times, and so she was wroth when she embraced Angela? Now. night happen. 'Franz,' quoted I, 'bad neigh- speedily found her way to the upper place, light- I bethink me of a plan to test the intent of this red glare of the crone's eyes terrified her, so will find us out speedily enough, without ed only by the moon-beams that now struggled stranger. Leave Angela here, at the mill, and that she had no power to reply. She could only ing them invitations before hand.' So, Franz through the open casement at the head of the return without her."



ANGELA AND MAMA BABETTE.

made upon St. Tron and Liege, and, as he like- or even nobles could boast, and which were no make her reluctant compliments to Mama Ba- Pierre Bart, "though my thought sped further Yet she hated her none the less. wise knew that rumors were rife of the French less, indeed, than the clerkly arts of reading and bette, while we return to the two kinsmen, as than thine. I have heard thee talk for many a

> "It is of her that I would now speak to thee, the old miller's glance follow affectionately the figure of Angela, as she left the room. "For

"Say on, Pierre." thou lovest her thyself, brother." The miller nodded his head, while a tear

glistened in his eye. "It is now nine years since my good wife thy sister, (God rest her soul?) was laid to sleep in holy ground-and since then, I have watched the baby of three years, grow up betimes to the fair maiden she now is, with heart

light as a bird's, and body graceful as the kid of

our own Swiss mountains, brother." "Av! 'tis true-'tis true. Pierre!" "Thou knowest well how I love the child and it is because I am no scholar, Jean, and thou hast learning, by the art of which I know thee to be superior to my poor wit, that I came to-night. and ask thee- 'Maitre Jean! should I give up the pride of my heart-the joy of my lovely life-

my little Angela." "What sayst thou, Pierre Bart? Give An ela up? And to whom, I pray thee, speak!" cried the miller, turning pale, and regarding his kinsman with an anxious look.

"Thou knowest, Maitre Jean, 'tis now twelve cears since there came a horseman to the 'Blue Boar ' with an infant wrant in his heavy cloak. and said-(ah! full well I remember that voice! Here, publican! take this babe to thy wife, and bid her nurse it. Let a purse of gold pay theetill the imp dies-and then thou shalt have two

"And the horseman then galloped away, Pierre, leaving the poor babe in thy arms. Ay! remember it well!

"Even so, Maitre Jean-after he had cast the ourse of gold upon the ground. The saints be raised! the gold is still in the self-same purse or no penny of the ill-bestowed gift would I charge my soul with spending. By'r Lady! so ounselled my discreet wife, thy sister!"

"And well did my poor sister nourish and care for the little one," said Maitre Jean, "till t pleased Heaven to call her away from us."

'As it were her own babe, Maitre Jean-as t were her own babe!" repeated Pierre Bart, ruminating. "And it is because I thought of thy sister, my good wife, and of her love for this lear child, whom we did call 'Angela,' as thou knowest-because, as Lisette said, it was an angel-gift' to us, who were childless-I say, it s because she loved the maiden that I came to thee. Maitre Jean, to-night, is to crave counsel concerning her, and ask thee should I give her

"Listen! In the hostelry abides even now a raveller who arrived at matins-and Maitre Jean -I do know of a surety he is the same who twelve years ago gave to me the child-our Angela."

"The horseman in the cloak ?" "Himself, Maitre Jean. And with him comes lady, pale and ill, and hapless, I fear me-but, I doubt me not, she is the mother of our sweet

"And they demand that our Angela be restored

"Nay brother I said not that But listen." And Pierre Bart proceeded to relate what he had witnessed in the conduct of the French noble and his daughter-the wild demeanor of the lady towards Angela, and her gift of the gold heart to the maiden. He concluded by expressng his conviction that the object of the second visit of the Frenchman to the "Blue Boar" was without making known to the inn-keeper his to consult privately together, the maiden pro- identity with the horseman who gave the babe to his keeping.

"Thou art wrong," said Maitre Jean, after reunhappy, and the father is not kind to her, and

for a season, and taking with thee our Angela?" "Thou knowest, Jean, that I love the child, ther? would it be right, if the unhappy lady showed her that the entire sky, as far as visible should hinder? Answer me this, Pierre Bart?" There was a struggle in the inn-keeper's mind

> "Nay-it would be a sin, Maitre Jean-s reat sin.

for a moment, and then he answered.

"Ay, brother-and a wrong to the poor child, our beloved," rejoined the miller. "For, doubtless, the lady is rich-and it may be, noble."

"It is true, Maitre Jean."

"My counsel, then, is that Angela remain with Mama Babette to-night," continued Jean, "and thou must return to the hostelry. If it be the intention of this stranger to reclaim the child be left with thee, for its mother, there is but one course for us to pursue. But, if, peradventure, there be guile intended-as I fear me may well be-then the maiden is safe with her uncle. Let us trust in God. Pierre Bart, and wait."

CHAPTER IX.

MAMA BABETTE.

The two kinsmen having thus disposed of a ubject so interesting to themselves, turned their inversation to the events transpiring in the eighborhood of St. Tron, and Pierre Bart reounted his colloquy with the great Burgundian eader who had made head-quarters of the Blue Boar." Meantime, Angela had been received, though with no generous welcome, by Mama Babette, the housekeeper, and was endeavoring to amuse that dragon of the mill with an artless description of the Burgundian soldiers, as she had caught sight of them in sundry peepings from concealed windows at the "Blue Boar." Mama Babette listened and nodded her head, but it was with a morose air and unsmiing countenance.

"I doubt me not," said the crone, in a pause of Angela's recital-" I doubt me not thy giddy head is already half turned by the trappings of the soldiery? It is ever a young butterfly that's cheated with sunshiny mornings. But the rain comes-aha! and the black clouds of night to hide the silly fly, as it lies broken and

"Oh, Mama Babette! why wilt thou ever frighten me with thy fearful sayings? What hath the poor butterfly to do with the soldiers

that I was telling thee about?" "Nothing-aha! nothing, pretty favoritebeautiful angel, as that simple father of thineand his simple brother, my master-call thee. Nothing-angel, that art mortal, like old Ba-

"Ay, we are all mortal, truly the good priest saith," remarked Angela, becoming suddenly serious. "We must all die-thou and I. Mama Rabette

"And who cares whether Babette dies or whether she lives !" cried the housekeeper, in a querulous tone, while her eyes seemed to redden in the glare of the fitful flame that was cast by a resin-taper which burned on a ledge above the

"Nay-would not Uncle Jean care? And would not Pierre Bart care? And," the maiden paused a moment, as if first asking the question of herself, "and would not I care, Mama Ba-

"No! thou would'st not!" returned the crone. sharply uttering the negative, as if it were a missile instead of a word. "No! butterfly! gaudy, painted plaything as ye are-it would glad thee to see the old woman lying stark before thee! But-aha! I'll live to see thee wish for thine own death, angel as you are!"

Angela shrank back appalled from the malignant old woman who thus threatened her. The shade her own eyes with her small hands, and try to repress the tears which now began to gush. Mama Babette regarded her with a sinister smile

At length the maiden, tered her emotion, and controlled the passion

cupied, and saidpray, when I return Virgin may soften thy heart. Good-night.

Mama Babette !" Angela put forth her hand to the concierge; but the latter recoiled and refused to take it. Nevertheless the red glare that had burned so balefully on the maiden no longer sought her gaze, but fell to the floor. Mama Babette, though her evil nature show it, felt herself re-

would not allow her to "That is even as I did desire," answered | buked by the gentle voice of the young girl.

When Angela had left the presence of this year concerning our native Swiss valleys, and of woman, her young heart seemed to beat with thy yearning to revisit it. What say'st thou freer pulsations, and she bastened lightly down now, Maitre Jean, of journeying to Switzerland the staircase. But, reaching the midway landing, opposite a casement through which the "It is well," replied the miller. "Neverthe- moonbeams had been streaming, the maiden was less-there is justice, Pierre-and there is suddenly conscious of a crimson glare before her, honesty, and there is love for Angela, to be and started as if again beneath the influence of taken into thy account. What think ye, bro- Mama Babette's eyes. But a single glance illumined the forest and hills afar off as with the light of day.

"Blessed Saint Virgin!" murmured Angela, crossing herself, with a quick prayer; "what great light can it be? I fear me the poor town of St. Tron is on fire." And, with renewed haste, the maiden descended the staircase, and entered the room where sat the miller and his kineman, to whom she hurriedly related what she had

"It is, without doubt, true, Angela," said Pierre Bart; "the attack has been commenced by the van of the army upon St. Tron, and it may be the town is now in flames! Hark! was not that-aye, truly, it was the noise of those deadly cannon of which, it is said, the Duke of Burgundy hath great store." As he spoke, the distant thunder of artillery broke the silence of the night, and Pierre Bart moved quickly to the mill door, followed by Maitre Jean and the

As they looked up, on gaining the open air, they beheld the entire sky reddened, so that stars and even moon were but dimly seen The effection, at the same time, played upon the high tree-tops, and trembled through the sloping aisles of the wood, whilst the stream which flowed by the mill was of a dark crimson

"It is the fit covering of battle," said the miller, solemnly; "when Christians slay each other, it is meet that the stars should be hidden and the rivers run bloody." And Maitre Schaffer glanced shudderingly at the apparently dis-

"Hark! again!" cried Pierre Bart, as the re port of another cannon was answered by a hundred forest echoes; "that is nearer than St.

"There will be a dreadful battle-will there not, uncle?" asked Angela, pressing close to Maitre Jean, who looked pale and anxious; "ah! is it not very wicked for the Duke to slay the poor people of St. Tron?"

"Hush, child! thou knowest naught of these things," interposed Pierre Bart; "give me a kiss. Angela, for I will even leave thee here to-night, with our good Maitre Jean, thy uncle, while I return forthwith to the hos

And why, dear father, must I stay?" cried Angela, as an indefinable fear began to influence her; "why am I not to go with thee to our

"Nay, it is for thy safety, petite," answered Pierre Bart, caressing her; "thy uncle and myself fear that the soldiery may be troublesome at the 'Rine Boar'-that is all: and thou art better here, child, for a day or so."

But, I fear for thee, father." Nonsense, little one! I am under the good luke's special protection, as thou must be unler Maitre Jean's. Now, Mignonne, one more kiss, and I will to horse."

The inn-keeper stooped and tenderly kissed the maiden, in whose eyes new tears had now gathered, and then walked away quickly to the tables where he had left his horse. Maitre Jean pressed the trembling hand which clung to his, and thus they stood upon the threshold of the mill door, as the publican, mounted on his pony, elattered around the corner of the building, and, waving his hand, galloped swiftly away through the forest-aisles, made light by the lurid sky.

Angela watched him as long as the least glimpse of his frame was discernible-listened till the last hoof-tread died in the distance Then a strange weight seemed to sppress her, and across her mind flitted a thought-"where goeth he?"

But Maitre Jean shivered, and said, "Let us go in. The night is cold, my little one."

CHAPTER X.

THE BURNING INN.

Pierre Bart continued on his homeward road. at as fast a pace as the pony could be urged to by a strong effort, mas- make; and it was not till he had accomplished half the journey that he bethought him of his neglect in regard to the ostensible purpose o of tears in which, had his expedition-the obtaining of a supply of she been alone, her sen- meal. In the hurry of parting and alarm consitive nature would sequent on discerning the signs of what he suphave sought relief. She posed was the conflagration of St. Tron, the rose calmly from the publican had entirely forgotten that he had restool that she had oc- ceived the safe-guard of his Burgundian guest on the representation of his errand being to the Mama Babette! I mill for a sack of grain. He comforted himself. fear thou art unhappy— however, with the reflection that, in the hurry or very wicked. I will of preparations for battle, his return would scarcely be noticed, or that, perhaps, the "Blue home to-night, that the Boar" might even now be evacuated by the soldiers of Charles. Nevertheless, it was not without unaccountable misgivings in his mind, which he could not banish, that Pierre Bart neared the highway skirting the forest at whose extremity was located the hostelry; and once, indeed, he was tempted to turn aside to the ravine path, and gain his own premises through the secret subterranean passage. This idea, however, he dismissed immediately, as he well knew his presence, without having passed the sentinels, should they still be posted, might beget inquiries which he would find it difficult to answer. He kept on, therefore, wondering greatly at the increasing brightness of the sky, until at length, after more than an hour's brisk ride, he gained the borders of the wood, and emerged upon the highway. Arrived there, Pierre Bart discovered, in surprise and dismay, the cause of that lurid light which had deepened on his advance. It was the conflagration, not of St. Tran,

but his own house, the "Blue Boar" hostelry. The publican checked his horse, with a cry of affright, and for a moment sat paralyzed with terror in his saddle. Then, spurring the animal anew, he galloped wildly forward, and presently found himself in the midst of a score of soldiers, who, with loud shouts, surrounded him,

while one of them seized his horse's head. were the sudden cries that appalled Pierre Bart, who, ere he could raise arm or voice, was grasped by violent hands, and dragged roughly

from the saddle. "It is the treacherous publican!" cried a tall archer, who clutched him fiercely by the neck. "Ave! the incendiary—the apy!" exclaimed a

man-at arms, forcing the unhappy Pierre Bark with great strength, to his knees. "Mercy! what would ye, my masters?" cried the inn-keeper; "in the name of St. Andrew

and all the Saints, what have I done, that we man me thus violently ?" "Oh, dog!" growled the man-at-arms: "wo

will show thee presently. Here, Autoine, tie me this arrant knave with thy bow-string, while-I hold his hands. "Twas the Duke's orders he should be taken dead or alive. Stir not, treacherous publican! or the bow-string shall go twice round thy neck, and my dagger will give thee coup de grace with one twist. Aye, now thou'rs

Rewildered and terrified, as he saw the flames of his burning home rising fitfully with great clouds of smoke-for the roofing and floors had fallen in, and naught but a gulf of smouldering fire appeared between the massive stone walls-Pierre Bart knew not what terrible calamity might presently befall him. He glanced fearfully at the faces, inflamed with wrath, that surrounded him, and seemed in the red glare like the lineaments of demons; and feeling the tight cords with which his hands were bound, an well as hearing the threats of the man-at-arrest he sank, more dead than alive, upon the ground. Meantime crowds of archers and men-at-arms approached from every side, while a confused mass of torches, gleaming armor, lances, and pennons, appeared upon the highway and throughout the wood, still illumined by the burning

"Ha! the Duke returns! it is his summons!" exclaimed the soldier who had pursued the innkeeper, as the notes of a trumpet echoed through the forest recesses: and immediately afterwards a troop of courtiers galloping at speed, appeared advancing from the glades. At the same time a dozen trumpet blasts answered the first. the clang of arms resounded from all parts of the forest and thronged highway, and a movement of soldiers from every point, showed that the leaders of the Duke's vanguard were marshaling their forces in columns as the prince approached

Charles of Burgundy, at the head of a brilliant cavalcade of nobles and knights, now neared at a rapid pace the groups of soldiers surrounding the publican, who, with hands bound so tightly behind him that the least movement on his part caused exquisite pain, lay prone upon the dust of the highway.

"Hah! by St. George!" eried the Burgandian, uttering his usual oath, when excited: "in it true we have the villain safe ? the dog ! where

"Is it the will of your highness that I finish the knave with this bow-string?" asked the man-at-arms who stooped over Pierre Bart. "ar is he to be reserved for torture !"

"Peace !" said Charles, reining his steed close to the prostrate publican, who made an effort to get upon his knees, but fell backward, tortured by the sharp cord that confined him, " Peace and lift the traitor to his feet, that I may see the face which this day I deemed wrongly was an

honest one !" Pierre Bart, in obedience to this mandate. vas supported to his feet by the man-at-arms. and ventured to raise his eyes to the wrathen countenance of Duke Charles.

"Well, dog and traitor, what hast thou to say in defence of thy monstrous villainy?" demanded the Burgundian, after waiting a moment for the ed Pierre Bart, in a faltering voice.

" By St. Dominick! thou slave! I will have thee flayed alive and rousted! It is too merciful a punishment, indeed! What, villain! dost met confess thy crime !"

"I know not, the holy saints be my witness what crime it is your highness would charge me with," answered Pierre Bart, who had now, in a measure, recovered his courage. "But of treachery-or the intent of treachery-I call God to judge if I be innocent or guilty !"

" Did not thy hand fire yonder house ? willain! attempt not to deny or evade! Did not thyself, or thy servants, or traitorous accomp'ices, put this, thine own dwelling, to the flames !"

" Holy Mother ! of what am I accused !" eried Pierre Bart, aghast with horror; " of firing mine own home !"

"Ay, villain! that by the blaze of its roof then couldst bring the rebels of Liege to attack mine army-ay, and burn thy prince like a rat in the walls! Hah! by St. George!"

4 Oh, Mother of Heaven! Oh, holy St. Anrela!" cried the poor publican. "My lord Dake, this frightful thing is not true! I am inmecent! As God is our Judge, I am innoscent !

And Pierre Bart, in anguish and terror, attempted to kneel, but fell forward at the feet of the Duke's horse, which snorted, and reared backward, almost unseating his rider.

"Away with him! let the lying slave guarded well! When Liege falls, the torture thall make him confess, and reveal the names of the traitors who set him on! Now, forward, my good lords! The morn will soon be break-

Saying this, Charles spurred his horse over the prostrate inn keeper, who, with difficulty, was plucked away from the rush of steeds which followed. In a brief space, the wretched Pierre found himself dragged to a rough baggage car, on which he was securely fastened, lying upon his back, stiff, and suffering severe pain, with his eyes staring upward to the sky, that had now faded to a murky dun, denoting the fire to by dying away, and that the "Blue Boar" tavern was at last but a mass of smouldering ruins. Very soon the dun changed to brown, and then darkened into shadow. Clouds, heavy and black, seemed to hang over the smoke-wreaths that rested on the wood-tops. Then darkness settled around the spot where Pierre Bart lay pinioned, the chill air blew upon his face, and his dimbs grew numb with cold and pain.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BATTLE OF ST. TRON.

Meanwhile Duke Charles of Burgundy rode forward, past the ruined tavern, followed by his knights and nobles, till he reached a plain beyoud the forest-borders, where were pitched many hundred tents. It was the fortified camp, swamps, which formed its environs. The Duke which had been hastily constructed within the Scuding the outer range of tents, and outside of this line, long, iron-pointed stakes were driven anto the ground obliquely, forming a chevaux de frese, on which a charge of horse would, if unaware of their position, be directly impaled, while behind the wagon lines a force of archers might, with impunity, discharge their slings and eross-bows. Along this line, as Charles rode up, several squads of soldiers were moving, with depressed torches, from point to point, at times bifting heavy burthens, and bearing them towards the tents. At about five hundred yards distance, the river could be discerned, flowing sullenly between low banks, while beyond this again stretched a waste of bog-land, on which tall, cearse grass was soughing in the night-breeze. The Duke of Burgundy checked his horse near one of the groups of soldiers, and abruptly addressing a knight, who followed closely, said,

"By St. George! look there, my lord of Coutay! Behold what cost of blood this traitor's

deed bath caused."

As the Duke spake, the soldiers near him lifted some object from the ground, and placed it on a gade litter. It was the body of a man. The Sieur de Coutay's eyes followed those of Charles along the barrier, and saw that, at frequent infervals, there were two or more dead or wound ed men lying upon the field.

"Ay, your highness! here the brave sentinels stood, who first discovered, and with their nearcost comrades breasted the attack. There was bloody work done here, and gallant souls have

"By our Lady of Bruges! these burghers of Liege,-if men of Liege they were who made This night assault—have something of soldier's mettle in their tradesmen's veins. But-"They are rebels and traitors to their lawful

prince," cried the Sieur de Coutay, warmly taking up the discourse where Charles had paused. "And if we do not soundly drub their gascal bodies ere the sun shall rise and set again, I trow De Coutay will think it foul shame to wear knightly harness more." "And thou shalt have the field. The rebel

spirit must be crushed at once, or there will be a juncture between these men of Liege and Dammartin, who hath fresh troops, well armed and eager to serve their false-hearted lord, Louis.

"Ay, your grace! for in the hurry of this asspult and repulse-while yet your hostelry was blazing, there came a messenger, with news that the men-at-arms of both Huy and Magdeburg were on the march to strengthen the rebels of St. Tron and Liege."

"I know, I know, my lord De Coutay. So we must cut them off, as well as disperse these Liegois, ere my good Count of Dammartin, General Chabannes, makes head with his army from Champague. I doubt, sir, we shall have a bloody field this day.'

Saying these words, Charles rode on, with the Sieur de Coutay, while the nobles, at a quick sigmal from the latter, dispersed themselves among the tents, to snatch an hour or two of repose, ere the day-break should summon them to new conflict-perhaps to death. The Duke himself. however, thought not of sleep, for his mind was busied with projects that the day was to behold

And well might Charles be troubled in recalling events that had transpired during the night. Scarce two hours after curfew, while yielding, after his anxious day, to a short slumber, in the "best room" of Pierre Bart's hostelry, the Duke had been suddenly awakened by smoke and fire around him, and hastily starting up, discovered that the rushes of his floor, and the very couch on which he had lain, were enveloped in flames.

"That I am neither dog nor traitor!" answer- It was but the work of a moment for him to let nobles know that citizens dare to meet them!" Bank-which departments are kept separateslumbering guards, who were posted without. and who knew naught of the danger. The attendants and soldiers, summoned from all sides, crowded to the gate, but the flames, evidently originating in the very apartment of their prince had, by the time of their arrival, spread to other portions of the inn, and in a few moments the entire structure was in a blaze. Charles, recovering his coolness, first gave quick orders fire; but, at this crisis, the alarm went from mouth to mouth, that the army's rearguard was attacked by all the enemy's force.

"Hah! by St. George! it is a plot! There treachery here!" exclaimed the Duke, in sudden anger. "What, ho! bring me that knave Pierre Bart !- the landlord of this hostelry. By our Lady! I doubt me, but it was he who would have burned your Prince in his bed."

But the knave Pierre Bart was no where to be found. He had not returned from his errand to the mill, to perform which he had possessed himself of the safeguard, or countersign, given by the Duke. At this intelligence, a certainty of the publican's guilt seemed to impress itself at once, not only upon the Prince's mind, but on those of his followers who were near, and the rumor sped at once among the alarmed soldiery that an attempt to burn their master in his bed. at the same time that an assault was made upon the camp, had been instigated by the rebels, and the tavern-keeper made their wicked instrument. The command was at once given to make Pierre Bart a prisoner, dead or alive; and then Charles of Burgundy, mounting his horse, headed his chieftains in a charge which, ere the entire camp was aware of the enemies' assault, repulsed, after severe fighting, the midnight sortie of the Liegois from St. Tron. It was the result of the attack and repulse that was revealed to the Burgundian's eyes, when he bade the Sieur de Coutay mark the slain defenders of his camp.

With the first rays of dawning light, Duke Charles was in the saddle, marshalling his forces, which, under the banners of their respective leaders, deployed upon the quiet plain of St. Tron. The attack of the night previous, though repulsed, had communicated to the army kind of surly respect for their opponents, and there was no longer heard the vaunting threats which the soldiers of Franche Compté and Picardy were wont to indulge in respecting the doughty tradesmen of Flanders. Indeed, some of these-some Burgundian and Picard warriors -retained no gentle remembrance of the tough blows dealt by the assailants of the night; yet, though they scoffed not, these rough men-at-arms were resolute on far more dangerous methods of warfare; for they remembered their comrades slain on the barrier, and swore that day to avenge

The town of St. Tron, in the Hasbain, was at this time not only defended by its barriers, but hemmed on the land side by almost impassable of Burgundy posted his troops upon the solid East twenty-four hours. A line of baggage wains plain beyond, and on the borders of the highway in the wide aisles that penetrated the latter. Then arranging his van in that admirable position for receiving assaults, the wedge-shaped, mas sive body, which the French had lately copied from the English, he stationed the archers behind their long pikes, fixed firmly in the ground, and presenting their bristling points upon each angle of the wedge. In this manuer he awaited the approach of the burghers of Liege, who, strong in numbers and determination, with heir neighboring allies, full thirty thousand men, were now advancing from the barriers of St.

The sun was just breaking through the moving nists that hung above the swampy fields, when he van of the insurgents met in rapid skirnishes with the advanced posts of the Burgundian army. Shortly afterwards, the main body attacked the Duke's camp, and the conflict soon became general. Spite of their entrenched position, and the superiority of their armor, the oldiers of Charles recoiled from the first assault of the rebel forces. Advancing in solid columns and bearing pikes which in length exceeded even hose of the Italian mercenaries whom Charles relied on to repel them, the Liegois tradesmen oon broke the outer line and disordered the ranks of their opponents. Then, shouting their city war-cry, the burgher-soldiers, still in solid columns, moved upon the flanks of the enemy, n order to possess themselves at ouce of the Burgundian artillery.

Charles le Teméraire saw from an eminence where, surrounded by his knights, he sat in his addle, that his lines of Italian pikemen were mingled with the columns of Liegois, and that his archers behind, engaged hand to hand in the contest, were unable to draw their bows. Another instant, and the panic, he saw, would comnunicate itself to his main body. Already the anks, where were stationed his men-at-arms rom Holland, wavered before the steady pressure of the burgher columns, and might preently give way. Then Charles raised his sword bove his belmet, and calling quickly to his Franche Compté knights to follow, rode amain nto the struggling mass of mingled combatants. t was full time; for the leader of the rebels, a talwart citizen, who bore himself with knightly resence, had already forced his way beyond the Holland men-at-arms, and was opening a passage to the artillery itself.

But the sight of Charles and his household nights, riding like an avalanche from the hill which they had occupied, and followed by a thousand men-at-arms, with trumpets sounding and banners displayed, had the effect of at once checking the forward movement of the Liegois. occustomed to regard the iron-clad nobles as well nigh invincible, and startled suddenly by the Duke's banner-shout, the men of Liege re- Parliament, as a consequence, is to be speedily coiled an instant, and in that space lost the

"St. Andrew for Burgundy!" cried the trum et-tones of the Duke, as he swept downward; and the war-ery was caught up by all his folowers. At the same time, the columns which had been wholly concealed in the forest aisles, began to debouch, dispersed for a period, formed in line, and discharged their clouds of arrows on the insurgents, and the culverins that had been so nearly captured, belched out numberless missiles into the close ranks before them. The Liegois, amazed at the counter-movement of their foes, lost for the first time their compact order, and began to look about them as if meditating retreat; but the voice of their leader ralied them.

"On, men of Liege!" cried the brave burgher,

beat down the door and escape, rousing the half- Saying this, he struck his rowels in his horse's on Nov. 4th, as follows: flanks, and opening a new gap among the Hollanders by a sweep of his heavy mace, plunged forward to meet the Duke himself. The Liegois with a loud shout, crowded into the lane he had made. Charles of Burgundy beheld the insurgent leader riding down upon him, with his great mace uplifted, and spurring his steed, advanced to meet him. The Sieur de Coutay, at the same instant, eaught up the battle-axe which hung at for the soldiers to attempt the mastery of the his saddle, and urged his horse to the Duke's

> "Stain not your royal hands with the tradesnan's blood!" cried De Coutay, "let me strike him from the saddle with my curtle-axe."

> "Hah! he bears himself like a knight, my lord f Coutay! Look! how his club breaks down a rank of men! By'r lady! and he likes, I will engage him."

And Charles of Burgundy, yielding to an inpulse of chivalry, caused his steed to bound forward, and caught a blow of the citizen-leader's mace upon his sword, which shivered to pieces with the concussion.

The Sieur de Coutay swung his giant axe, and east himself before Charles, now threatened by the insurgent, but as he did so, the whizz of a bow-string struck his ear, and in another instant the brave burgher-chief sank back from his saddle, struck in the breast by an arbalist bolt, discharged by an archer behind the Duke.

"Men of Liege! avenge me!" were the last vords of the citizen, as he fell from his steed, still clutching the mace. But the men of Liege, affrighted at the spectacle, had no further heart to contend against the Duke's troops. They gave way at once before the charge which followed the death of their leader, and presently were in utter confusion. The remainder of the battle was but a rout; for the fugitive Liegois, scattering in all directions, took refuge in the swamps around St. Tron, and there secreted themselves, till, under cover of night, they could betake themselves to the town, from which in the morning they had marched forth, confident of victory. Charles of Burgundy remained on the field of battle, disposing his forces, and arranging for a march upon Liege, which took place the following morning; the Duke pitching his tent on the banks of the Meuse, while the camp was spread upon the steep hills that commanded (TO BE CONTINUED.) the rebellious city.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

all the Contents of THE POST are set u Expressly for it, and it alone. It is not a mere Reprint of a Daily Paper.

TERMS.

The subscription price of THE POST is \$2 a year advance-served in the city by Carriers-or 4 cents a THE POST is believed to have a larger country sub

cription than any other Literary Weekly in the Union THE POST, it will be noticed, has something for very taste-the young and the old, the ladies and gentlenen of the family may all find in its ample pages some hing adapted to their peculiar liking.

Back numbers of THE POST can generally be obtain at the office, or of any energetic Newsdealer. Owing wever, to the great and increasing demand for the Paper, those wishing back numbers had better apply as early as possible, our rule being "First come, first

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS - We same ndertake to return rejected communications. If the article is worth preserving, it is generally worth making clean copy of.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- THE POST is an admirabl advertisements, owing to its great circula on, and the fact that only a limited number are given dvertisements of new books, new inventions, and other natters of general interest, are preferred. For rates, see ead of advertising columns.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Respectfully declined :- "The Old Bachelor" " " Summer Morning." INQUIRER. We should have to see the entire MS t

SUBSCRIPTIONS .- The notes of all solvent banks will be taken in payment of subscriptions to THE POST-although, of course, we prefer gold or silver.

Subscribers who find a difficulty in getting anything under a five dollar note to remit, should bear in mind that we send the paper three years for five dollars. All should also emember that in times like these, it is better to subscribe to an old and firmly established paper like THE POST, which a "crisis" in the noney market scarcely affects, than to papers of a more transient and less reliable character.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The news from England of the suspension of that clause of the Charter of the Bank, which restricts the issue of notes within certain limits and of the immediate relief experienced by the mercantile community therefrom - will doubtless be deeply pondered by all thinking men who are interested in the important subject of the Currency. In reading the letter of the Prime Minister to the "Governors of the Bank," we are not able to perceive any recommendation of an issue of one pound notes, such as is reported in the summary of the news by the telegraph. We should judge, from the language used, that the extra issues are to be of the legal denominations.

The Government, as it would appear, has beolute power to authorize such a departure from the Law, but simply recommends it, and says it "will be prepared to propose to Parliament at its meeting a bill of indemnity." And called together, in order that it may sanction or ondenin the course recommended

It would appear that the Bank of England forbidden by its charter to issue notes beyond the sum of about fourteen millions of poundsunless it has a pound in coin or bullion for every pound issued above that amount. That fourteen nillion is issued on its capital, which is invested in government bonds-and thus the notes of the Bank are secured by bonds, somewhat on the principle adopted in New York and other States. udging by the last statement of the Bank's affairs, it would appear that Colonel Benton is nistaken in supposing that the charter of the Bank requires it to possess an amount of gold and silver equal to one-third, not only of its cirdeposits. We quote the respective statements the apparent one. So it is as to many other

Notes issued. £22,422,060 | Govern't Debt. £11,015,100 Other Securities, 3,450,900 Gold Coin and Bullion, 7,947,060 £22,422,060 Total, BANKING DEPARTMENT. £11,553,000 Government Se-Rest, 3,305,579 Other Securi-Public Deposits, 4,871,944 ties, (Loans, 4,871,944 11,910,670 Notes unem-ployed. 2,155,315 Geld and Silver Coin, 550,720

£35,454,300 Total, It will be noticed from the above, that the pound of specie or bullion.

Now, it is very clear that, this being the state pension of specie payments. For, after it had following examples of the cost of living:radoomed £8 500 000 of its deposits and circulation, it would have had £31,500,000 still to redeem, and nothing in hand to do it with save self, wife, three children, and a dog :government stocks and the bills receivable of its customers; which it would not be able to turn sure that every one will agree with me-it is a into specie with sufficient rapidity to meet the very modest outlay: demands upon it, even putting aside the great | Beefsteak for Saturday morning's breakfast. sacrifices it would be compelled to make in so doing, and the terrible blow it would thereby give Knuckle of Veal to the interests of the Government itself, and of the whole community.

In this crisis, therefore, the Government steps in, as it did in a similar crisis ten years ago, and recommends the issue of notes to any necessary Basket Potatoes, extent, in discount of bills receivable, at the 2 hs Sausages England are a legal tender. So long as the Then add for bread, of which we consume, of the Bank itself. Neither do the great masses of the people want the specie, for they can pay just as well with the notes of the Bank. It is it, unless he shows up. not wonderful, therefore, that the moment the government, in obedience to the popular demand, not stint himself; but whether he is right or advised the Bank to disregard the restrictions of its charter, the stringency in the money market should begin to subside.

At the approaching meeting of Parliament, it is stated that the restrictive clauses in the charter of the Bank, originated by Sir Robert Peel. will be fiercely assailed. It is somewhat curious. though very easily understood upon a little reflection, that while the financial crisis in this country has created a strong popular sentiment in opposition to paper money, in England of specie in circulation-there, the cry is, re-

We say the reason of these conflicting cries is easily perceivable. Both countries must lay the blame of the "hard-times" somewhere-and both naturally blame their existing banking system. In England they think the drain of coin would not have injured them, had they not depended so much upon coin-and they therefore cry :-"Give us a currency that foreign nations will not be trying to drain from us continually; give us one-pound (five dollar) notes of the Bank of England." In the United States, we cry:-"Shut up those rag-mills, they are the cause of all our woes; and give us the English system, with no notes under twenty-five dollars." This is an amusing and inconsistent world truly, to those who can see beyond the tips of their noses.

For proof of what we say as to the feeling in England, read the following from a late number of the London Times :-

We may certainly prepare ourselves for a vio lent attack on the English monetary system as established by the Bank Act of 1844. All the theorists of all the schools of currency will be ready to pounce on what seems the carcass of a dead law. And, indeed, they will have much that is plausible and not a little that is true on their side. The law is a fair weather lawlaw for times of steady trading and easy credit its provisions are like the pasteboard defences of Chinese-strong to look at, painted with neavy masses of stone and guns of enormous power, but in reality a weakness and a sham such will be the reasoning of the partisans of nconvertible paper or uncontrolled banks. The defenders of the existing system will, on he other hand, have to face the fact that the Act has been twice suspended in two successive

panies. What better proof, it would seem, that he law does not provide for that very condition of things in expectation of which it was framed At this moment, when the pressure seems about o cease, when the Indian mutiny is broken and he American disasters are drawing to a close we have the act which has been so often debated. so skillfully defended, so unhesitatingly supported by commercial men of all parties, committees have declared perfect and the House of Commons sanctioned again and again, now for the second time set aside by the Government at the earnest supplication of the business com-

The Times then proceeds to defend the pr ent restrictions in the charter, and says that it has not the slightest doubt of their retenion." In this, we think it shows sound judgment. We think our English friends would do best to keep the charter of their Bank as it is -but entrust to their government the power of authorizing the suspension of the restricting clauses in great emergencies; being responsible of course, to Parliament, for the use they make of that power. Thus Credit would be restricted in "good times;" and when Lard-times really came, notwithstanding the restrictions, the Bank, supported by the Government, would have power by an extra issue of paper to refill the de pleted veins of Commerce and Industry. With nations as with individuals, there should always be a latent power residing somewhere, to meet and overcome any unusual difficulty or disaster. The study of the various theories of banking.

is greatly facilitated by facts now transpiring around us, at home and abroad. Every one should be careful to bring to that study, however, as far as possible, an unprejudiced mind Let all remember that the truth does not generally lie on the surface of things; but, as the old proverb has it, "in a well." Thus, it was very natural for men to suppose, in old times, that the earth was stationary, and that the sun revolved daily around it. Adam and his sons, doubtless thought this was as clear and self-evident as noonday-and that none but a fool would deny culation, but of its combined circulation and it. And yet the real truth is very different from waving a huge mace which he carried; "on, and of the Issue and the Banking departments of the things. We are taught in a thousand ways, not

to content ourselves with a belief until we have pierced beyond the outside veil, into its very heart and marrow. Truth is the reward of diligent and careful seeking. And just in proportion as men base their opinions and institutions £22,422,000 on the really True, and not merely on the Apparent and Plausible, will they find them built upon everlasting rock.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

A good deal of interest has lately been excited in this city, in relation to the very important subect of the cost of living. The Public Ledger, a daily paper which has a very extensive circulation among all classes of our citizens, and may amount of gold and silver was only about one- be considered the paper of the poorer classes, has third the circulation of the Bank. The com- contained a number of articles bearing upon the bined circulation and deposits amounted to question, which prove the very great difference nearly £40,000,000—while the gold and silver that exists in the mode of living of different peoonly amounted to about £8,500,000; being al- ple. A writer over the signature of "Economost five pounds of immediate liabilities to one my," having stated the cost of his living at a very small sum, was immediately assailed by others. who doubted the possibility of living comfortably of affairs, the Bank of England might have been upon the amount mentioned. The result of the forced, in the course of a few days, into a sus- discussion thus far may be summed up in the

Here is the living of one who signs himself a Boss Mechanic," his family consisting of him-

Now for our Saturday's marketing, and I am

Turkey, small size, Sunday's dinner, Calf's head, for pepper-pot soup, 56 1% hs Hog's Cheese, 31 2 hs Lard, 16 1 dozen Eggs, 5 peck Apples Turnips, Herbs the Hog's head (This I know is a luxu-ry might be dispensed

Total. stringent rate of ten per cent. per annum. By This is as low, my wife says, as she can marso doing, a suspension of specie payments is ren- ket, and she threatens to sue for a divorce if dered impossible. For the notes of the Bank of ask her to do it for less. Just such another stock has to be laid in on Wednesday morning. Bank has notes on hand, no depositor can draw suppose, three or four small loaves per day, and the specie from it, except at the good pleasure for groceries, tea, coffee, sugar, black pepper, salt, &c., not to speak of such necessaries as milk, molasses, &c., and I would ask where is the servant's wages to come out of Economy's their debts to the government and each other 86,50. But, as I said before, I cannot believe

> "Boss Mechanic," it must be confessed, does wrong in living thus freely, depends greatly upon his ability to do so. Certainly, however, he cannot hold up his household management to the world as an example of economy. Now for "Economy's" table, the particulars of which were not furnished at the time " Boss Mechanic" made his statement. "Economy's" family is the same size as " Boss Mechanic's."

Every one acquainted with housekeeping must know that the outlay for the first week must be the greatest, and to give the exact expenses for a similar crisis seems to have produced a dia-any one week would be a mpossibility, as many metrically opposite effect. Here, the cry is to restrict the banks, and increase the proportion week. Before giving the expenses, I would say that my family are not very hearty eaters, probably of specie in circulation—there, the cry is, re-caused by sedentary habits, or an over indul-move the restrictions which now hamper the gence in cakes and pastry, and I shall also menseveral weeks, so that she may buy by the quantity and to the best advantage:-

EXPENSES.

bbl. Vinegar, cost two years ago, \$1.50, will last three years.
15 bb. Flour. \$7, will last four months, or
6 bush. Potatoes. at 56c., will last 7 months,
15 lbs. Buckwheat Flour, cost 70c., will last 8 lb. Black Tea. cost 60c., will last 8 weeks.

D. Back Fee, cost one., will last 8 weeks, peck Sweet Potatoes,
Dis Sausages, (one dinner.) with buckwheat cakes and coffee,
§ Ibs. Beef, standing rib. at 10%c., (3 dinners, 4 suppers and 3 breakfasts.) air Fowls. (2 dinners.) quart unsoaked Hominy, for 4 dinners,

quart unsoaked Hominy, for 4 dinners, peck Apples, for sauce. (4 dinners.) equart Cranberries, (3 dinners.) epper and Salt, 2c.; 3 lbs. Lard, at 125c.; 3 lbs. Butter., (to-day's price.) at 22c.; 7 lbs. Sugar, at 10c., 1 lb. Laguayra Coffee 16c.; Milk. 21c.; 1 g doz. Eggs, at 18c., 3da and Cream Tartar, for cakes, 20c.; 10 quarts Plums and Sugar, for Preserves and Pies, \$2,20; cost to make 12 lbs. Mincemeat, 97c.; 1 peck Grapes (own raising.) and Sugar, 1 basket Peaches and Sugar, \$1; 1 basket Tomatoes, for catup. 25c.; 1 bottle Worcester Sauce, 62 gc.; making \$7,74, which will last, to use more or less a week, 12 months, or for a week,

here is now allowed enough flour, sugar, &c.

to make dessertfor each dinner, and enough of other articles for breakfast and supper, the whole amounting to

The above exceeds my actual table expens 57 cents; but, as said above, it is imposs get at the actual outlay for any one week. I am myself surprised at some of the articles, particularly the flour; but my flour dealer tells a barrel lasts us about four months; and in pur chasing we do not confine ourselves to the above bill, for if we find beef dear, poultry may b cheap, or if both are high, we may find veal, spare-ribs, mutton, or fish, low, and the same with vegetables. Should there be any danger in beef keeping, there is no trouble in corning it.

If "Economy" has the same income as "Boss Mechanic," his chances of becoming independent in his circumstances are evidently much greater. But here is another statement, which bears on its face the evidence of reliability :-

I am a hard-working man, with a wife and young child, and earn \$6 a week the year round, having, thank God, a steady job. We eat three meals a day, Sunday excepted, when we have only two, through the winter season, as the days are so short, it keeps a woman constantly cook ng and washing dishes, and she has as much right to have a little rest on Sunday as her hus-The following schedule exhibits what I buy

each and every week, for I live by rule, as every poor man should:-

10 A large Shoulder of Mu ton, which makes
dinners.
15 lbs. of Liver,
Mackerel,
2 ets. for Milk a day,
12 1 pint Molasses. Sugar, 1b. Sausages. Rent of my room pe peck White Potatoes Butcher's Puddings,

Which, Mr. Editor, I think is as cheap as any hite man can live in this city. We always have plenty and live comfortably; but here alow me to say a word in explanation-we ar moderate eaters, and have no company to visit and help us cat our mite, but stay at home and mind our own affairs. It don't suit a poor man to spe the manners of the wealthy.

This writer signs himself "Comfort,"-evidently implying that he is well satisfied with his lot-wife, child and six dollars steady wages. We wish "Comfort" a speedy advancement in his fortunes-believing that as he is careful of the little, he will be a good ruler over more. Here is another statement of a similar character:

I here add my mite to show what can be pur chased with \$5-a sum even in the high price sons, for a week's living, my husband and self and three children, with full-grown appetites, and yet we have plenty and to specific appetites, times I seldom expend for a family of five and yet we have plenty and to spare.

16 lbs flour at 3 ; cents,	56	cents.	
1 g pecks potatoes,	36	ecuin.	
3 lbs sugar,	28	6.	
1 lb. butter,	30		
lb. do		86	
The comment	12		-
1 lb. coffee,	. 9	64	Tea, 12c
t lb. lard,	14	84	
1 lb. sausages,	12	64	
1 qt. beans, celery and turnips,	16	64	
1 qt cranberries and sugar, to			
cook.	20	66	
1 doz. eggs, 20; milk, 1 pint	-		
per day.	21	61	Eggs, 20e
Spices, pickles, &c .	12	44	4-24-1
Washing averages per week,	50	11	- 3 16
70.4.1			
Total,			83.48

Leaving \$1,50 for meats, &c. Ten pounds of good mutton can be bought for 70 to 80 cents. nd good beef for \$1 for ten pounds. Now, if a wife cannot provide for her family of five out of this a good dinner every day, with something for dessert, give them good home-made bread and a relish for breakfast and tea, she does not deserve the name of housekeeper. I change many little articles from week to week, which gives a pleasing variety and insures good health. I keep no servants, as they are too expensive for a family of limited means.

And here is "F." who rather caps the climax. F" has brought down his living, we should think, pretty near the lowest practicable level:

I will give you my experience, practically applied, of economical living. The family consists of a gentleman and three hearty-cating, strong. healthy looking women-girl, ten years of age, healthy, hearty eater, and himself a great walker, and also healthy

FOR BREAKFAST.

I lbs. buckwheat flour gives 4 cakes to the girl, 5 to each woman and 6 to tregent, pint molasses. For supper the same, SOUP FOR DINNER. peck turnips, lb. rice, with 1 gallon water, Per day, I give you this to show what can be and is lone in the way of economical living.

We have long been aware that the sum upon which a family could live, eating sufficient for health and strength, is a very small one. Thus the laborers in the North of England and in Scotland, live almost entirely upon oatmeal-gruel and oatmeal-cakes; eating meat not oftener than once a week, if that often. Yet they are a stout, ruddy, and healthy people. The people of Ireland manage to keep up a full supply of strength and vigor on potatoes and milk-"barring the milk" not seldom. The Hindoos wax strong and vigorous in body-though not at all equal in spirit to their English masters-on rice alone. Now the cost of the three articles mentioned .oatmeal, potatoes (in Ireland,) and rice is very small. The laboring classes of France and Germany afford additional instances of the small amount of money upon which a family can live, and keep their health and strength.

These examples show what we Americans could do, if we chose. Of course, very few of as would do it of preference. But if any man thinks the accumulation of an independence a matter worthy a long course of self-denial, it is well for such a man to know that independence is generally within his grasp. The great major rity of families who are now in good circumnces, are probably thus situated as the result of more or less self-denial in food and clothing. It may not always be the present head of the family who has thus economized; it may have been his father, or his grandfather; but, we are nclined to think, in the great majority of cases the self-denial has been there, in a former, if no in the present, generation.

TALLENGETTA; OR, THE SQUATTER'S HOME. -Our readers will remember this novelet of Mr. Howitt's, with the publication of which we opened the present year. It has since been published in book form, in London; and we notice in a recent number of the Home Journal a criticism about two columns long, commenting upon it in very favorable terms, and containing a num ber of selections from it. Mr. Charles Reade, the author of "Never too Late to Mend," is quoted as acknowledging his obligations to Mr.
Howitt in the following words:—"To avoid describing Hyde Park, and calling it Australia, I read some thirty books about that country, but yours I found infinitely the best."

MARRIAGE, not mirage, Jane, here in your letter, N. With your education, you surely know better." Quickly spake my young wife, while I sat in Tis quite correct, Thomas, they're each an

More tender and more blessed is the brooding influence of the sacred dead than the words of the living.

Many of the brightest virtues are like stars-there must be night, or they cannot shine. Without suffering there could be no ?> fortitude, no patience, no compassion, no symp

Two weasels found an egg. "Let us not fight for it," said the elder weasel, "but cuter into partnership." "Very good," said weasel the ounger. So taking the egg between them, each sucks an end. "My children," said Redtaper, the attorney, "though you have but one alibetween you, make the most of him."

A beautiful inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian graveyard: "Here lies Etella, who transported a large fortune to Heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

GROCER-" Well, Augustus, you have, been apprenticed now three months, and have seen the several departments of our trade; I wish to give you a choice of occupation." Apprentice-" Thank'ee, sir." Grocer-" Well now, what part of the business do you like best!" Ang .- (with a sharpness beyond his years)-Shuttin' up, sir!"

Convulsions, by the very fact of their iolence, show that they are short-lived. Le Little-minded people's thoughts move in meh small circles that five minutes' conversaion gives you an are long enough to determine

their whole curve. We find a delight in the beauty and I oiness of children, that makes the heart too big

or the body. Talleyrand, during the revolution, when asked by a lady his opinion of her dress, re

plied, "It began too late and ended too soon. An Irish woman who had been coarie ted of illegally selling spirits, on receiving sentence, fervently clasped her hands and prethat " his Honor might never live to see his wife a poor widow, and obliged to sell rum to support

Great characters are not ing on carpeta.

the childer.

The expre Wm. Temple says, from Mara, in old Runic, who was a goblin said to seize upon men, and take from them sense and me

New Publications.

THE HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT: A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN PTS PLACE; GEORGE READY, OR HOW TO LIVE FOR OTHERS; and CHILDRENS' HOLIDAYS, A STORY BOOK FOR THE WHOLE YEAR (D. Appleton & Co., New York, J. B. Lippincott & Co , Philada.,) are nicely written children's books, suitable for Christmas or New Year presents.

ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES (D. Appleton & Co., New York, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philada.,) is a volume of powerful articles the inevitable box loaves, the insipid twists, with selected from the columns of that celebrated crust like paper? Will it be taken about the journal. Among them is the story of Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton, an article remarkable for a pathos entirely effected by a terse and simple narration of facts. The articles on Southey and Dean Swift are also masterpieces of clear and strong statement, and judicious grouping of par-

TIMES, FROM MATILDA, QUEEN OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, TO ADELAIDE, QUEEN OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by FRANCIS LANCE-LOTT, Esq., (D. Appleton & Co., New York: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia,) is the story, in two solid volumes, of the savings and doings of the royal ladies under notice, interwoven with various contemporary anecdotes and details connected with the British court and people at various epochs. Numerous portraits of apparent autle ficity, embellish its pages. The author appears to be a fair man, unbiased by partisan prejudices, and careful only to set a the West." You have, I believe, more than plain tale plainly down.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for November, and the Edinburgh Review for October may be had butors would east a few rays of light amid the of Mr. W. B. Zieber, Philada. The latter in a note, withdraws the allegation formerly preferred in a blundering article, against Mr. Dickens, relative to the origin of the catastrophe of the falling house in "Little Dorrit." The amende honorable is rather tardily mademade, too, it would seem, rather grudgingly, and only after the reviewer's unwillingness to atone for his error, had been stingingly commented on by several of the English journals. Better late than never, though.

RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, by W. T. R. SAFFELL (Pudney & Russell, New York, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philada.,) is mainly intended as a book of reference for persons claiming land or pensions for services rendered by their ancestors in the Revolution. It contains the military and financial correspondence of various officers, the names of officers and privates, a list of distinguished prisoners, the half-pay acts, the pension laws, and other matter of interest and

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, (Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston,) contains articles by Prescott, Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Ruffini, Miss Terry, and other well-known writers.

A SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP, by WILLIAM B. OWEN, (Appleton, New York; Lippincott, Philada.,) is a text book adapted to the use of pupils.

SPURGEON'S FAST-DAY SERMON, (Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., New York: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philada.,) is the famous sormon preached to an audience of twenty-four thousand, in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by

STORIES FROM BLACKWOOD. (D. Appleton & Co., New York; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philada...) is the title of a volume of tales from Blackwood's Magazine, three or four of which are very powerfully conceived and executed.

A DOLLAR AND A QUARTER A WEEK.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Mr. Editor:-It is gratifying to our feelings as housekeepers, painfully aware of the prices of beef and mutton, cooks and nurses, to hear that in the matter of wages the time for a reduction has arrived.

One symptom of the temporary insanity, prevalent among a certain well-known class of rich people of late, has exhibited itself in a tendency to raise the wages of servants, much to the discomfiture of the greater portion of the community. Many of these rich people, after making a great dash upon other people's money, have at last found their level. The evils the have introduced into society must gradually find their level, too. The evil we mention has been a great one. By attaching a fictitious value to the article they have injured its character. Instead of steady, orderly servants knowing their -place and willing to work, housekeepers in moderate circumstances have of late had their tempers tried by a set of idle, worthless ones. clamorous for high wages, even when most incompetent. Biddy, who has just landed, and cannot tell one street from another, and a dustging brush from a soup-tureen, expects at least a odollar and a half a week, because her sister rereceives that or probably more at Mrs. Somebody's. In consequence of this, gold ear-rings are a necessary of life to Biddy after a few weeks' sojourn at a place. We do not exactly see that a silk-dress and a parasol are indispensable for her. nor a net veil and cream colored gaiter boots; but we provide her with them, though probably before her expatriation, she worked in the fields or the bogs, bareheaded and barefooted in all

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ACE.

Does not all this show that we pay these people, and have for some time been paying them, at much too high a rate? Hundreds of them are now out of place. The keeper of one intelligence office had last week fifty applications in one morning for places, and not one place to send them to. It is said that some have offered their services for fifty cents a week, others for a home during the winter. However this last may be, one thing is certain, that the wheel is turning round, that employers may regain their ascen-", dant: and that there is every prospect of our being once again served at what is certainly very sufficient remuneration for domestics, considering the high rates of living, the prices of gas, coal, &c., namely, "a dollar and a quarter a

IF A piano has been brought forward, at Dresden, which will supersede the assistance of sixty vocalists and justruments. It is most

The business of conversation is a very serious matter. There are men that it weakens implete, one to tain with the will be will be will do .- Holmes. one to talk with an hour, more than a day's fast-

THE STEAM BAKERY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Messrs Editors :- When are we to have the long talked of steam bakery ?

What sort of bread will it make? will there be alum in it? will there be dyspepsia in it? Will it be generally sour when stale ! Will it be of that singular red color outside '

Will there be little rolls invisible to the naked

Will the bread assume any new forms, or must we still be content, or rather not content, with streets, in painted carts, upsetting and running over children, and terrifying grown people by the frightful speed with which they rush round corners, especially on Saturday afternoon? Will the persons employed in the sale and distribution thereof be subject to fits of indignant sulenness? so that if you take their bread on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday on trial, and omit doing so on Thursday because you have possible for you to obtain a loaf of it on Friday or Saturday on any terms?

If not, if there are to be changes for the i in all these things, the sooner we have redress and the steam bakery the better, and may we not have long to wait for it. HOUSEKLEPER.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

Mr. Editor: In the Post of November 14. I notice an article under the cantion "Women for have been hoping some of your Western contri darkness that appears to enshroud this matter toward sunrise, and counteract such influence as the Cincinnati Times and kindred sheets are exerting. Whatever may be the true state of know, when I say that the article in the Times gregiously errs, if it refers to the raral distriets. City Editors, (except voorselves) and city people are too apt to conclude that their city ines constitute the world's boundaries. It's a mistake: there's quite a scope of country, and quite a wheen of people (as my Irish aunt says) outside,-people who require "help" both in

Identified as I am with the West, I know both from experience and observation the truth of your remark, that "there is a pressing demand on our farms, hundreds of girls could find yearly employment at wages from 75 cts. to \$1,50 per week and boarding. Nor will we be very choice as to the size of their hoops, or the cost of their clothing, provided always they obtain them honestly. None of our "dear Kates" (see Millinery for the Million) will mar the enjoyment of our quiet tea-drinkings by their complaints against "Caroline" and her hoops, nor be goaded to desperation by the prospect of being "out-

to be provided for: one class that would "prefer the risk of starvation to a country home."-"the ease of a city home where everything is so convenient," society, silks, satins, sodas, &c., to a little hard work. The other class is not afraid of a little hard work. The former we don't want at all. Our wives will prefer bending over the wash-tub and dough-tray by the year: but to the latter we will extend a cordial welcome. Nor is there much "hard work" to be done Especially is this true of our villages and towns and attention to the dairy is the only additional labor about our farm-houses. Surely if the mo ther of a family of small children can cook, bake, wash, sew, and take care of her children, a stout, hearty girl need not complain at sharing the labor. If I could be assured of a good girl, and her continuance with me. I would pay her expenses from New York, give her \$50 or more per annum, and a liberal education.

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD BOOTS.-The New York Shoe and Leather Reporter contains the following solution of the great mystery-where

"Since the rise of leather there has been ; greatly increased demand through the country antiquarian cast of countenance, have cleared out all the garrets of New Jersey, to the ex treme wonder and delight of the unsophisticated natives. For the last six months, the im, portations of old leather by the Jersey City ferry-boat have been positively immense, and we recommend to the early attention of the collector these untaxed arrivals of dutiable mer chandise from a foreign port. Now boots which as miracles of age in any other country, and the specimens of legs which these travelling autiquarians bring to the Bowery for sale are so impreguated with red clay, and so utterly destitute of back-hone, that the severest Spartans could not hesitate to acknowledge that they had 'outlived their usefulness.' Nevertheless these legs are taken in quantities from retail shops by the shoemakers of Mulberry street and vicinity, and after being submitted to certain revivifying currying processes, are manufactured and returned in the shape of 'Oakford ties. We examined a few of these shoes in the hands of the operator, and found them a neat and serviceable looking article."

GREENWOOD CEMETERY - A correspondent of the Portsmouth Journal, writing about Green wood Cemetery, says that what was originally rather a poetical idea, has been so extensively copied in that resting-place of the dead that it has become a decided nuisance. Some one threw a rattle or some other plaything upon a child's grave, and the action being a fanciful one the story got into the newspapers. Since then all sorts of absurd playthings are scattered upon the graves, and on some of them are two-story glass baby-houses, filled with a general assortment of the most ludicrous articles to be found at a toy shop! The kneeling and winged figures among the graves are objectionable. Being merely plaster casts, they become weather-stained and crumble to fragments by piece-meal, losing their legs, arms, wings, &c., one after another, until they become hideous to the sight. Some of the angels, with their eyes knocked out look as if they had been engaged in personal encounters

are very apt to be conceited about.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

A BATCH OF NEW INVENTIONS-A SOCIETY THAT MAY BE USEFUL-KITCHEN PHYSIC.

Paris, November 13, 1857. Mr. Editor of the Post :

Winter seems to have come upon us at last, earnest. Since yesterday a stiff northern blast blowing, and though the sun is shining bright-, the temperature is so low that rain, if the gods should try to give us any, would infalli-

bly reach us in the shape of snow. The telegraph has just informed us of the death of the Duchess de Nemours, the handsomest of Louis Philippe's many daughters-inlaw: an event which will doubtless cause much sisters to which she belonged, so remarkable for the affection and good understanding that always prevailed among its members. The Prince de Joinville had a very narrow escape about a week ago. He was ascending Mount Vesuviuswhich has been in a state of chronic eruption for the last two months-when several shocks of arthquake were felt, and an enormous mass of ter, rising to a great height in the air, where it burst, falling in a shower of burning sparks that fell over a wide extent about the volcano. Three of the Prince's guides were killed at his side by these red hot drops of lava.

The Court is still at Compiegne; and not an atom of news is stirring. The frightful monetary catastrophe in the United States, and its consequences in Great Britain, have created a tremendous alarm in France; and the papers have been flooded with disquisitions on the subject, proects for aiding the commercial world by governmental measures, and rumors on the subject of the intentions of "the powers that be" in view of the present crisis. The Emperor has therefore ome out with a letter to the Minister of Finance, a which he desires that functionary to inform the world that "there is not the slightest danger of financial trouble in France, the financial operations of the country being placed upon a basis so wide and so solid as to stand out in brilliant contrast with the monetary system of very other country in Europe; that the government has no sort of intention of interfering in any way with the ordinary course of affairs, and hat all apprehension of a crisis here is unfounded and idle." What effect this manifesto may have on the public anxiety remains to be seen. But if cash threatens to run short, the projects of ingenious inventors are as far-reaching as

A member of the Académie des Sciences, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the sea, and estimates at about eight hundred millions sterling the booty to be gleaned between England of the Institute." dispute their ancient domain with all the monsters of the deep, and proposes to destroy them : after which we are to cover the bed of the ocean with houses and pleasure-grounds that will offer a charming retreat from the heats of summer. and from the chills and fogs of northern winters. All the details of his plans are ready, and the conquest of the domain, which he designates as "The Third World," is only waiting for the trifling advance of some \$100,000, needed for the construction of the new "Respirators"

While the Ramsgates and Margates, the Bouognes. Dieppes and Etretats of Dry Land are thus threatened with a dangerous competition, on the part of the Lower Regions, hitherto tenauted only by fishes syrens and mermen another nventor is equally sanguine of having overcome the difficulties that have hitherto stood in the way of the grial-locomotion. So sure is this inventor of having discovered the means of directing the balloon, that he proposes to establish not only a line of aria! omnibuses for the different quarters of Paris, but a grand system of aircarriages, starting from this city, and conveying thousands of intrepid travellers to the remotest corners of the earth, across the cerulean plains above our heads. As he has not yet been able to get up the subscription of \$20,000, necessary for the establishment of his air-way, he considors himself as the victim of the various railway ompanies, whose dividends would be seriously endangered by the success of his undertaking. Nor is this all. An ingenious mechanic has onceived the idea of imitating, on a larger scale. the labors of the Dutch engineers, who have been busy for the last four or five years pumping up the waters of Haarlem Lake. He proposes to drive out the waters of the North Sea in a mil ir manner, and thus to enrich his company and the world with a vast accession of terra firma, that may either serve to make a new kingdom, or be cut up into lots, and sold, retail, private purchasers. His plans are all drawn up, his engineers ready; nothing is wanting to the happy commencement of the enterprise but the sum of £10,000,000, which he has not yet succeeded in raising, but which is unfortunately, necessary to the carrying out of his plans.

Another project, but of a less ambitious description, is that of a Paris architect who wants to build, in the Champs Elysées, a vast theatre capable of holding one hundred thousand spectators; the performances on this new stage to consist of pantomime on a gigantic scale, accompanied by the music of steam-organs, mechanical trumpets, and discharges of cannon for the deepest notes of the orchestra.

While these victims of the neglect and jealousy the world are wearing out their hearts in vain ttempts to get themselves listened to, a society has just been founded here for looking after all the new projects, innovations, improvements, &c., to which the Academy is so apt to turn a cold shoulder, even in case of new ideas of a nore reasonable description than those alluded to above, and destined to take their place among the grand metamorphosing agents which so enlarge successively the mental and physical horizons of human life. Of this "Association for General Progress," which is said to number over 40 physicians, and a great number of mathematicians, and learned men of all categories, I may have something more to say in a future letter. For to-day I need all the space accorded to me in your columns for an account of a novel treatment of a not uncommon malady, accomplished, a generation ago, by one who had never taken his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and by means Little localized powers, and little narrow not set down in any of the books on "Domestic streaks of specialized knowledge, are things men Medicine," in which it might very appropriately KITCHEN PHYSIC.

1:35, an elderly man, whose walk and manner humor, and disappeared. retained much of the activity of earlier days, "And now let me hasten to the spot where I morning, making his way across the Pont Neuf, he quitted the market.

sale of game and poultry. ed by the weight of his sixty years; his costume it, is for no one but himself." poultry-market was no vulgar customer: his Faubourg Poissonniere. entered the poultry-market than a chorus of welomes and questions saluted his appearance.

"Monsieur le Marquis!" cried one of the mar-

orning?" demanded a second.

"If Monsieur le Marquis will give himself the think will please him !" cried a third.

It was evident that the stranger to whom the emarks were addressed could be no other than ne of the gastronomic celebrities of the day: the Marquis de Cussy, formerly Chief Purveyor to the Emperor Napoleon, and one of the most illustrious gourmands of the nineteenth century. Witty, skeptical, as men of his temperament are pt to be, he was capable of doing a kindness when occasion presented.

He had refused all the overtures made to him by those of his friends who had come into place on the Restoration; but resumed his place at the Tuileries after the 20th of March. When the news of the defeat of Waterloo reached him. he exclaimed, in bitterness of soul, " Allon! my saucepans are again overwhelm

The following year, however, a friend obtained for the ex-Purveyor a sinecure of five thousand

francs a year. "It is quite enough," he remarked, "it wil suffice to find me a crust of bread and a morsel

"Only one sentence worth listening to has een uttered in modern days," he was accustomed to say, "and that was the remark made by Henrion de Passy: 'I shall believe in Progress when I see a cook amusing the members

dined at six o'clock. His table was open all the year round, to all who demanded his hospitality, and his conversation was as brilliant as his cheer. The fame of his skill and judgment in all matters connected with the table had spread far and wide: and he was overwhelmed with commissions by the most renowned establishments of France and England. In Paris, he was constantly being called upon to pronounce on the relative quality of rival culinary preparations: and his word was law in all the markets of the capital, to which he was accustomed to repair very early in the morning, alone, and on

foot, as we have seen. He was particularly fond of attacking the principles laid down by his rival in gastronomic enown, Brillat-Savarin, in his treatise on the Physiology of Taste. Thus, Brillat-Savarin says there ought to be twelve persons at table; the Marquis de Cussy replies:

"That is not the right number; the Salernian school, so wise on such subjects, inculcated the principle 'never be fewer than the Three Graces never be more than the Nine Muses.' For my part, I say-'Be three, six, or nine at table. He advised his disciples to drink but a few drops of wine at a time, and was fond of repeating that 'The true gourmand would never eat when not hungry.'

Brillat-Savarin save that two dozen of ovsters is the proper allowance for each guest; and that they should be opened and placed upon the table

"Professor!" would retort the Marquis, "oysters opened beforehand, and perhaps even detached from the shell! why this is the very denth of barbarism, and I can only excuse you by remembering that you come from an inland department." Brillat-Savarin advises the introduction of

mirrors into the dining-room. The Marquis insisted upon it that they were out of place in a refectory, and could only serve to distract the eyes and thoughts of the diners, which ought, on the contrary to be concentrated

on the dinner-table. Such was the personage whom we have seen entering the poultry-market on the morning in question, with the air of a man who had some very important purchase to make, amidst a salvo

Having bestowed a bow on one of them, a smile on another, a friendly word on a third, and addressed a propitiatory wave of the hand to them all, the gastronomer betook himself to the gallery more especially consecrated to the sale of

"What is Monsieur le Marquis in want of this norning?" inquired in coaxing tones one of the syrens of the adjacent table, "is it a partridge! a pair of quails ?"

Not exactly. I want something better yet! "A wood-cock, Monsieur le Marquis? or tring of snipes ?" "No, mon enfant; I want a golden pheasant;

out a pheasant of the very best quality!" Instantly, from stall to stall, these words were ransmitted as though they had been a telegraphic despatch.

"Eh, rous autres! the best pheasant in the market for Monsieur de Cussy Two minutes had scarcely elapsed before a

uperb bird, with glittering plumage, passed on rom stall to stall from the farthest point of the market, and reached the pillar at whose base stood the former Purveyor.

"The very thing I wanted!" said the Marquie, after a rapid glance at the pheasant. Hav-

the pheasant, saluted the divinities of the mar-Towards the end of the month of September, ket with a bow expressive of the utmost good-

that of an officer in the army. His linen was mark. Had the market-women been able to was known, such a character was a fair mark remarkably fine and white, and displayed a pro- follow the retreating figure of their customer, for sarcasm, and we find his history and mode fusion of costly lace; his cravat was of satin, they would have seen him regain the line of the of trading very fully shadowed out in the last and the rest of his dress of black kerseymere. Pont-Neuf, and make his way, still on foot, along number of Dickens's Household Words, where, It was evident that this early visitant of the the rue Montorgeuil, to the other side of the under the title of "Twenty Shillings in the

lips, though somewhat sensual in expression, he at length entered one of those narrow streets, dashers, a palpable adumbration of Mr. James would have revealed to a disciple of Lavater a empty and quiet, of the Faubourg Saint-Denis, Morrison's mode of making money. nature both generous and subtle; and his gait | which composes the quarter specially affected to and manner were at once those of a man of rank. those innumerable petty manufactures usually he really was, on account of an ancelote reand of a man of the world. No sooner had he known as "Paris-articles," which constitute so lating to him, communicated by a corresponpolis. Then, as now, this part of the town was densely peopled by the intelligent and indus-"What does Monsieur le Marquis desire this tion between the mere workman and the artist; poverty, and that but by daily labor could be get rouble to come this way, I have something that carver, the lithographer, the gilder, the musical-Turning into the rue Martel, the Marquis entered a sordid-looking house, and demanded M. Simon Leblane, the porcelain-painter.

"Fourth story, second door to the left," rearned the concierge, without raising his eyes om the boot at which he was working.

"I know the room!" said the Marquis, in an adertone, as he climbed the dark and dirty stair-case, to the apartment of the porcelain-

A week before, the Marquis had made his way up the dingy stairs for the first time; and since then he had climbed them regularly every day. A certain prince, whose dominions, like those f so many others, border the Rhine, and who kept up a regular correspondence with the Marquis concerning all the details of his table, had lately be sought him to take the field in his behalf, under a terrible domestic misfortune that had just overtaken him. The Rhenish highness possessed a very beautiful service of painted orcelain, two sancers of which had been broken by a lacquey during a grand gala-dinner, at which the beautiful service in question had done duty o the admiration of all beholders. The service was thus completely spoiled, and could not be be replaced. In his missive, the German Prince treated the Marquis to spare neither time

The very day on which he had received the etter, the gastronomer set to work to gratify his princely correspondent, and addressed himelf to all the porcelain-painters most in renown. But they were all fully occupied. At Sevres the workmen were overwhelmed with orders for the Court; in all the private workshops the painters were so basy that they would pay no heed o the entreaties of the Marquis. He could hear out of one porcelain-painter, Simon Leblanc, the rtizan, or rather, we might say, the artist of the me Martel, through whom there was the slightest chance of obtaining the execution of the

"Very good, I will go to the rue Martel,"

said the rival of Brillat-Savariu. But what came of this determination on the part of the illustrious gastronomer, must be reerved for my next letter. QUANTUM.

Nations, like men, too oft are given to roam, and seek abroad what they could find at home They send their armies out on ventures far: Their halt is-havoc, and their journey-war: Destruction's traders! who to start their trade, steal, for the bayonet, metal from the spade. The interest's - blood : the capital is-life : The debt is-vengeance; the instalment-strife

The payments-death; and wounds are the receipt; The markets-battle; and the whole-a cheat

To my question how he could have mas tered so many attainments, the old man replied that with his three teachers "everything might be learned, common sense alone excepted, the peculiar and rarest gift of Providence. These three teachers were Necessity, Habit, and Time. At starting in life Necessity told him if he hoped to live he must labor: Habit turned the labor into an indulgence: and Time gave every man an hour for everything, unless he chose to yawn

As a soul in heaven may look back on earth, and smile at its past sorrows, so, even here, it may rise to a sphere where it may look down on the storm that once threatened to over-

That acknowledgment of weakness which we make in imploring to be relieved from hunger and from temptation, is surely wisely put in of salutations and offers from the presiding genii our daily prayer. Think of it, you who are rich, and take heed how you turn a beggar away.-

People that make puns are like wanton boys that put coppers on the railroad tracks. They amuse themselves and other children, but their little trick may upset a freight train of conversation for the sake of a battered witticism .-

Human wisdom has discovered nothing clearer than this-that in all the operations of his house, where they have often a temperature trade above a primitive barter, you must have a of 70 or 80 degrees, and in 70 hours he was standard or measure of values; and human in- walking about, with only a slight frost-bite on genuity has never been able to devise any stand-one of his toes.—Dr. I. J. Hayes, before Ohio ard more perfect, in essential respects, than the Med. Society.

If would be hard to put together more mental and moral philosophy than the Persians have thrown into a sentence :-

" Fooled thou must be, though wisest of the wise; Then be the fool of virtue, not of vice.'

The vulgarism of some modern clergymen was long ago forestalled by declaimers. Cardinal Perron complains of a spiritual orator he had no sooner done than a shot from the mainof his time for saying, "Lord! cleanse Thou top of the enemy, sent him to another world! Thy lips with the napkin of Thy love !"

ing wrapped his prize carefully in a newspaper, over a gas-lamp does not bring more solace to from hence originated the common saying-"Re he took from his purse a piece of gold, paid for our dazzled eyes than such a one to our minds. may pay too dear for his whistle."

POVERTY IN WEALTH.

A London merchant, named James Morrisco. lately died, worth \$20,000,000. He had been might have been seen, about seven o'clock in the am so anxiously looked for!" he murmured, as in Parliament, he was liberal in his expenditures, he paid his debts, and therefore, the Enin Paris, through the foggy atmosphere, and be- As he disappeared, the saleswomen could not glish journals, which are severe upon poor pertaking himself, by the rue Dauphine, and the keep from sundry little conjectures, as to the ple, have raised Mr. Morrison to the seventh-Quai des Grands-Augustins, in the direction of destination of the pheasant. "Who can it be heaven of fulsome eulogy. He made his money. the well known edifice, with its three long pa- for !" said one. "Is it for the English Ambas- however, in no very laudable manner. And rallel galleries, which serves as a market for the sador," said another. "Perhaps it is for the trader who was "in a tight place" had only to Baron de Rothschild!" suggested a third. "You give Mr. Morrison a supply of goods in market-Though the morning was raw and chilly, he wore look a long way off," interposed a fourth, "you able condition, at half the cost price, and that either cloak nor overcoat; but appeared rather forget that the Marquis, though not exactly a liberal gentleman would immediately give himas though he might have just quitted some even- rich man, is still the most delicate eater in all a check. Now and then, to be sure, he came ing party. He was tall, his back slightly round- Paris. The golden pheasant, take my word for within a hair's breadth of being prosecuted as a "receiver," but always drove just outside the was partly that of an habitue of the court, partly All these conjectures were equally wide of the operation of the law. In London, where he Pound," every one who runs may find, in the

We notice the man, puffed and worthless as important an item in the industry of the metro- dent of the Illustrated London Times, as follows : "It is said that during the last two years of his life he was the victim of a singular mental haltrious population which occupies a middle posi- lucination, imagining that he was in the utmost and these narrow streets made up a series of in- daily bread. His friends accordingly used to dustrial hives, in which went on the labors of the | place a spade in his hands, and sent him to werk for a short time in the garden, paying him istrument maker, and the manufacturer of weekly wages of a few shillings, and in this way every sort of ornamental object and fancy-work. | alone would he be quieted." This may be true, but is not very singular. Thrift very frequently has such a painful terminus as this. Accumulation sometimes operates upon the mind in the manner here described, and inflicts the torture of constantly imagining that poverty is at hand. This is one of the pains and penalties of

Mr. Morrison, haunted by the idea of utter poverty while he had \$20,000,000 of property. s fairly entitled to the title of millionaire. But he was only in moderate circumstances compared with a fortunate Englishman, named Martin, who has for forty years been struggling with poverty, and now, by a legal decision, has succeeded to the Jennings property, consistingof \$400,000,000 of accumulation, and estates worth \$2,000,000, per annum. It is difficult to imagine how a man can live up to such an income. It is enough to unsettle the reason.

AARON BURR.

The following reminiscence is from B. F. Taylor's " Home Made Chips :"-

Years ago, a reverend friend, now deceased, used to tell us of Aaron Burr, whom he personused again, unless the two missing pieces could ally knew, and from him we derived a faith never shaken, that with all his faults, Burr was

The strange incidents of his life came to have: n some sort, the interest of a romance, and the thought, that but for a mere geographical fact, we ourself might have seen him, nav, felt his hand laid upon our young head, seemed to us as if we might have beheld the lamp of Aladdin, if we would, or looked up into the angel-face of the

doomed lady of Ellerslie. Colonel Burr's eye, our friend was wont tosay, never looked at, but always into you; a clearly defined and piercing beam. When turned upon an audience, the effect was something like sweeping it with a sunbeam reflected from

a mirror, keen and startling. There was one trait in his character in whose brilliance a thousand blemishes disappeared: his love for his hapless daughter whom the faithfulkeeping sea will surrender by and by; and not only his parental fondness for Theodosia-what a beautiful name for a loving daughter, is Theodosia-" God's gift!"-but her wonderful affection mingled with reverence for him. That man could not have been the evil being he is painted, who could keep the purest of earthly loves forever burning, and preserve until she went down in the baptism of death, the enthusiastic admiration of one of the noblest women who ever breathed the name of "father."

"I had rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man," she writes; and again, daring his absence in Europe: "how often, when my tongue and hands trembled with disease. have I besought Heaven either to reunite us, ca let me die at once. Yet do not hence imagine that I vield to infantile lamentations or impatience. As soon as relief from pain restored me in some measure to myself, I became more worthy of the happiness of being your daughter. Oh, my guardian angel! why were you obliged to abandon me, just when enfeebled nature doubly

required your care ?" It is rather the language of lovers than of the gentle fervor of filial affection. It dignifies and hallows its object; and heavily as the shadows have fallen, this pure white ray shall shine forever upon the memory of Burr.

TREATMENT OF FROST BITES AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX.—An Esquimaux had his legs frozen above the knee, stiff, colorless, and to all appearance, lifeless. He was placed in a snowhouse, at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. The parts were then bathed with ice-cold water for about two hours, then enveloped in furs for three or four hours. Then frictions were used, first with the feathery side of a birdskin, then with snow, alternately wrapping the limb in furs, and rubbing it for nearly 24 hours. It was then carefully wrapped up, and the temperature of a snow-house elevated by lamps above zero. On the third day the patient was taken to

HE MAY PAY TOO DEAR FOR HIS WHISTLE. -This saying originated with Dr. Franklin, of celebrated memory. Proceeding to France as Charge d'Affaires of the United States, the vessel which bore him passed very near a vessel of the enemy, when the boatswain, a bold, but imprudent man, and who was very expert on his call, whiatled a kind of threat of defiance, which Dr. Franklin, who was standing near him, ob-What a comfort a dull, but kindly person served, with all the nairete imaginable, "poer is, to be sure, at times! A ground-glass shade fellow, he has paid too dear for his whistle!" and

TO THE CROW.

On Seeing One Flying Over a Settl Winter Day.

BY B. P. SHILLABER

fird of the dark and selema bue, and harsh unvaried That lingers still about our homes when fairer birds

I love thy independent ways and constancy together-

Thou dost not fawn in summer days and fly in winter

With the wild deer and the Indian, when the hunte sought the strand,

Thou wert found in every sunny nook through all the pleasant land : The deer are hunted from the plain, the red men

But spite of persecution's wrath the black crow lingers

The statute book takes heed of thee-thou to the wild A dark and hunted outlaw, with a price upon the

But full of rare expedients for keeping out of harm, Thou fearest neither traps nor snares, nor shot from old king's arm.

When genial spring gives to the land alternate sun

Opon an ancient blasted tree you perch secure again, Content to see the husbandman sow in the stubbor The seed that when he turns away, becomes your cer-

Guerrilla-like, when conflict's tide has swept you home away, You foray on the enemy, and spoil him as you may; Or like a parson, sombre robed, you glance along the

And think how in good time you'll take a tithe of all

You needy spendthrift! when the corn puts forth its tender shoots,

Your income you anticipate by nibbling off the roots How very much at such a time, to one who hears your You seem like jolly prodigals, put through "a course

Then long may live the ancient crow, so subtle and so

of sprouts

Her ever from our harvest fields his scanty gleanings

And should perchance he fall within the scope of hu-May he never want a ready friend to stand and plead

-Evening Gazette. Belfast, Me., Nov., 1857.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

FROM BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The general idea entertained of Sir William Wallace is that of a rough but skillful warwier, endowed with marvellous strength of arm, and courage that never shrunk from any trial. His swerd is preserved as an evidence of his personal power, and if he used the weapon which tradition assigns to him, his strength far exceeded that of common men.

This popular notion of Wallace consists with such authentic history as we possess. It is correct so far as the man is delineated; but sees set of peculiarities is described and all dihers are omitted. Nearly all nations have their heroes, and many virtues are ascribed to each. The Scottish hero had the virtues of military courage and skill developed very targely, and as they told more strongly with a smilitary people than any others, and were enere intelligible perhaps to their bards and historians than his political services to Scotland, they have been described more fully than his diplomatic qualifications, or than those accomplishments that rather belong to private than

to public life. We are not to re-write the wondrous story of this short life-to tell again how in the course of seven years the younger son in a squire's faenily defeated and overthrew the armies and Generals of a great and popular monarchwrested from him the possession of a kingdom
fought all the hostile influence of feudal power -out of a nation of serfs raised an indepen dent army, amenable only to the royal authowity, which he, as Regent, wielded-gave to the nation's Parliament a rude but strong lifeknew how alike to lead in cabinet or camp and how in camp or court to be led and to shey-solved, so far as a solution was practicable then, all the problems of the day between people, peers and king, and reconciled them all to the national cause; and, amid ceaseless and passionate struggles for national existence, for personal and public vengeance, contrived to cultivate, to encourage, and to extend national commerce, and to ally national independence with individual industry, eliciting at once from crude materials a mercantile and a military spirit-and in a selfish age, from a celfish aristocracy and a domineering priestacod, gaining popular rights, without the represch of having sought personal objects for

Wallace was the man of the people, and the faithful servant of a monarch in a foreign pricon. To the people he would have given perconst freedom: to the sovereign a throne independent alike of domestic and foreign superiors. He struck not down alone the feudal power of the Norman king, but also the feudal strength of the great Norman barons. The system of serf-hood existed long after his death, but his life secured its death. The burghal influences were the roots of political freedom: and he planted them. His regency restored old Saxon customs, and once more made the people a power in the state. We think of him as the great national chief in the struggle between Scotland and England. Those who read that history aright see in it the olden strife between Saxon and Norman-between the aristocratic and democratic elements of the same race-a strife fought on other fields, for appa--rently different objects, in future times, between Cromwell and Rupert.

Sir William Wallace was for his age and his age a scholar of liberal attainments; conversant with the best works of art in Europe, and probably, therefore, a man of taste; fond as all men of that character and time were of carved columns in stately temples, on which art then chiefly traced the evidence of its ex-

An old portrait is fondly supposed by some enthusiasts to preserve the features of the man. We would not roughly break the dream of a not only kissed his hand, but also pressed it harmless faucy, but portrait-painting was not in | The Pope-his name was Leo-seeing the dana very advanced state in this country six bun- ger, cut off his hand, and thus escaped the con-

difficulty—that chronological one inclusive—by ing the Pope's toe instead of his hand.—Buckle's suminding us that Wallace visited Paris and History of Civilization in England.

These circumstances do not help the matter much; but the painter had studied the history of his subject. He lived nearer the events of that leader's life by two or three centuries than those who now write of them. The general state of society in the days of the Bruce and Wallace was more intelligible to him perhaps than to us. He was a man of genius; and at least, if he could do no more, he placed on canvas the opinion that he had formed of this great leader. The painting denotes a man of calm rather than stern determination; of strong intelligence and resolution-a man whom we would anticipate to cope with difficulties and overcome them-to meet troubles and not be vanquished by them-a man of heroic spirit, who would not be elated greatly with success, but who would not quiver at the edge of the axe. From the features we should infer the immense physical strength that he is said to have possessed: and yet over them hangs a shade of gentleness. and a mournful tint, gathered from the day when the lady who was said to have been his wife was murdered by his foes.

This circumstance is forgotten often, that the nartyr to freedom on Smithfield, was a very young man. Sir William Walface died in early youth. He had a great work to do. He did it well, even to the end-to the scaffold and the torture, decreed for him by a great king of England, in many respects an able and a great monarch, but so destitute of generosity that having paid a traitor to betray a still abler and greater soldier than himself, he not only ordered his death, but his death by torture. The haughty Edward dreamed not then that the death-warrant of Wallace, was that also of all his ambition and hopes, the insult which made reconciliation impossible-which fired hearts that were before almost hopeless-inspired purposes that were nearly extinguished-irritated the nobility and the squirearchy of the land which he wished to make a county or a pro vince-and kindled into fury that commonalty to whom Wallace had been the object of profound here-worship, and who in all changing scenes stood by him, always constant and faithful-the unbroken spearmen whom he had trained—that noble democracy of burghers and peasants whose vengeance for many sufferings made Roslin heights but a red, red mire, and for their leader's death of agony made Bannockburn a river of blood-who cared for neither faction nor king, but followed the Comyn to Roslin, or the Bruce to Stirling, intent on one conclusion, and that alone—their national independence.

Edward's courage was often placed beyond cavil or doubt. He was a brave man-the bravest of the brave among the kings of his day. He was a wise man, for the policy which he proposed was necessary to the ultimate greatness of the three kingdoms; but he was not s good man, or a sagacious prince. The wisdon of Henry VII., whose valor was not less tried on battle-fields, rendered possible by peace what Edward made impossible by war; but Edward had none of Henry's wise determination to gain from kindness, what was lost to power.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Dr. Livingston, in his recent work on South Africa. says :-"The Bechuanas are universally much attach-

ed to children. A little child toddling near party of men while they are eating is sure to get handful of the food. This love of children may arise, in a great measure, from the patriarchal system under which they dwell. Every little stranger forms an increase of property to the whole community, and is duly reported to the chief-boys being more welcome than girls. The parents take the name of the child, and often address their children as Ma (mother), or Ra (father). Our eldest boy being named Robert, Mrs. Livingston was, after his birth, always addressed as Ma-Robert, instead of Mary, her Christian name. I have examined several cases in which a grandmother has taken upon herself o suckle a grandchild. Masina of Kuruman had no children after the birth of her daughter Sina, and had no milk after Sina was weaned, an event which usually is deferred till the child is two or three years old. Sina married when she was seventeen or eighteen, and had twins; Ma sina, after at least fifteen years' interval since she last suckled a child, took possession of one of them, applied it to her breast, and milk flowed, so that she was able to purse the child en tirely. Masina was at this time at least forty years of age. I have witnessed several other cases analogous to this. A grandmother of forty, or even less, for they become withered at an early age, when left at home with a young child. applies it to her own shrivelled breast, and milk soon follows. In some cases, as that of Ma-bogosing, the chief wife of Mahure, who was about thirty-five years of age, the child was not en- its origin in superficial resemblances, and in antirely dependent on the grandmother's breast, as other age. There is a tact and politeness with the mother suckled it too. I had witnessed the the most aristocractic classes, which is someproduction of milk so frequently by the simple application of the lips of the child, that I was and in the last century were much imbued with not therefore surprised when told by the Porturuese in Eastern Africa of a native doctor who. by applying a poultice of the pounded larvæ of hornets to the breast of a woman, aided by the attempts of the child, could bring back the milk. Is it not possible that the story in the 'Cloud of Witnesses,' of a man during the time of persecution in Scotland putting his child to his own breast, and finding, to the astonishment of the whole country, that milk followed the act, may have been literally true? It was regarded and quoted as a miracle; but the feelings of the father towards the child of a murdered mother must have been as nearly as possible analogous to the maternal feeling; and, as anatomists declare the structure of both male and female breasts to be identical, there is nothing physically impossible in the alleged result. The illustrious Baron Humboldt quotes an instance of the male breast yielding milk; and though I am not conscious of being over-credulous, the strange instances I have examined in the opposite sex make me believe that there is no error in that

ORIGIN OF KISSING THE POPE'S TOE .- Matthew of Westminster says that, formerly it was usual to kiss the hand of his Holiness, but thattowards the end of the eighth century, a certain lewd woman, in making an offering to the Pope, tamination to which it had been exposed. Since The friends of this painting overcome every that time, the precaution has been taken of kins-

philosopher's statement."

Rome, and was known in continental courts. THE ROYAL KITCHEN AT ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF WINDSOR CASTLE GENERAL JACKSON.

The kitchen is a noble apartment of nearly turkeys are roasted for the royal table at this main body of troops. This company at length To bid me shun the evil, choose the right, with the viands slowly revolving on the spits, messenger passed from rear to front, the fact Whence, then, alas, the mandate that thy heart vessels displayed ostentatiously around the huge

three brawns, and a large woodcock pie, which, home-the very thing they desired. Not so

consists of a chef de cuisine (an important post, ow filled by M. Moret,) two master cooks, two reomen of the month, two yeomen of the kitchen. two roasting cooks, two larderers, five scourers ne steam-man, three kitchen-maids, two men being to clean the vegetables; that of the steamman is to boil them; and there are four apprentices, to learn the art and mystery of cook-

The scene in the kitchen is one of great order: the largest dinner, being so subdivided and ar- bridged the creeks, or carried the wagons piece ranged that each person has his own part to attend to, and in consequence there is no disorder. The quiet is remarkable. The chief scene of They were ever on a post of danger, bearing the activity is when the footmen are in attendance to convey the dishes from the hot table in the centre of the kitchen, on which they are disposed, to the apartments in which they are to be served. We say apartments, as it often happens that her Majesty dines in private; and, besides, there are so many for whom provision is made, that the supply seems at all times enormous .-Wife's Own Book of Cookery.

THE NIGHT REVIEW BEFORE AUSTERLITZ.

BY WALTER THORNBURY.

December dawn-through frosty fogs The sun strove hard to shine, A rolling of the muster drums Was heard along the line: In simple gray the Corporal

More like a savan than the man Who won an Emperor's crown He looked at Soult, and raised his hand, He stood god-like upright,

As deep and hushed as night. Ten thousand faces turned at once-Like flowers unto the sun-The gunner, with his lighted match,

One year to-day, my sons, you placed The crown upon my head."
(We saw his coal-black eye was fired, His yellow cheek grew red.) The Tartars yonder want to steal

That iron crown you gave, And will you let them?" Tete de Dieu,

The shout the soldiers gave! Six hundred cannon bellowed "No !" The eagles waved-and ther There came the earthquake clamoring Of a hundred thousand men.

In waves of sound the grenadiers Cried " Vive l'Empereur !" at once, And fires broke out along the line, Like Lapland's midnight suns.

Soldiers, a thunderbolt must fall Upon this Tartar's head, Your Emperor will be this day Victorious or dead.

My children, where the eagle flies Is (who dare doubt it?) France! To-day we'll light the bivouac fire With Russia's broken lance.'

A grizzled giant, old Daru, Looked round him with a frown-He wore upon his broad bull chest The order of the "Crown." To-morrow, sire, those Russian flags In sheaves we hope to bring, And lay them at our Emperor's feet.

A BOUQUET FOR A KING.

THE SWEDES .- A common phrase about the Swedes, repeated in all descriptions of them, i that they are the "French of the North." It does not seem to me true, and must have taken what French. They use the language also much. French ideas. But the essential groundwork of the Swedish nature is anything but French .-They are a sober, serious people. The severe skies and dark forests of evergreen, and their Teutonic blood, have brought forth a solemn, almost superstitious temperament. There is much ardor and force apparent in all classes, the natural accompaniment of their vigorous constitutions and sanguine habit of body. But with this always a certain seriousness or religiosity, not a poetic sadness, as in the Hungarian temperament, or an over-strained earnestness. as in the American, but a soberness as from a tendency of the mind to fasten on unseen and spiritual phenomena. This, too, being a matter more of feeling than of reflection; for the nation does not at all impress you as do the Germans -as a people skeptical or given to inquiring into spiritual truths. The same thing is true of the Norwegian, though not to so great a degree. The Norwegian is a modern democrat by the side of the Swede, the old aristocrat; rough, ready, manly, intelligent, equal to any one, and equatomed to battle with the most stern powers of nature. The Swede is more refined, courteous and gentle, with more of poetry and superstition elinging to him, but still with the old Norse power in him. I confess, of the two, the Swede is to me the more interesting, though by no means the more valuable to the world. Both nations are essentially inclined to superstition .-The " Norse Folk," by C. L. Brace.

Aristotle wondered at nothing more than at this, that they were thought richer who had superfluous things, than they who had what were profitable and necessary.

In one of the Indian campaigns, whilst the fifty feet in height-situated on the northern army was on its march, still in Tennessee, on its side of the castle. And the Christmas good way to the scene of war in Alabama, a drafted cheer requires ample space. As many as sixty company was expected daily to overtake the season. The household and the domestics help, reached the rear of the train. Information of And turn my spirit-darkness into light. of course, to consume them. Large fires at their approach was immediately carried to the both ends of the kitchen look enormous, and, front, where Jackson was at the time. As the present a wonderful picture. On either side that this company were without arms, having there are also charcoal fires for the more deli- left their guns at home, was made known along cate cookery-for the chef-d'aurres of French the whole line. It was known to the entire invention-aided by certain mysterious utensils army before it reached Jackson's cars. Curiosiused in the process that sadly bewilder the un- ty was on tiptoe to know how the irascible cominitiated, whose astonishment is moreover exci- mander would act under such circumstances. A ted by the great size and number of the culinary storm was anticipated. Soon the General was observed making his way rapidly to the rear. and to the surprise of all parties, seemingly in Among the standing dishes, we are informed, rather smiling mood. Finally he met the comon her Majesty's table, there is a baron of beef, pany. He saluted them. They looked for a If God has bade thee cheer some other's way, an immeasurable pie, and a boar's head, two or volley of curses and an immediate dismission by old custom, is sent over by the Viceroy of however. Old Hickory pulled off his hat, and with the politest and lowest bow, expressed his As might have been expected, the staff of per- gratification at their arrival, and especially at sons employed in the kitchen is numerous. It the fact that they had no guns. The very men he wanted, just as he desired them-without arms. Forming them for rapid motion, at double quick step, under his own lead, they marched on till a baggage wagon was reached, then halted, and each man was furnished with an axe. n the green-office, as it is called their duty Forward march, again, was the word. As they passed along the line of march, the General's object was seen, and laughter, loud and uproarious, with many a hearty cheer, saluted them as they made their rapid way to the front. There these axemen were at once initiated into their to bustle, no confusion; all the details, even of campaign duties. They cleared the roads, they by piece, the baggage, ammunition, &c., over on their backs, when bridges were impassable. burdens of the campaign, sharing none of its honors-the laughing stock of the whole army.

ANOTHER.-Old Hickory crossed the Warrior river at the close of a campaign, at Carthage, in Tuscaloosa county. There he halted and rested for the recruit and refreshment of the sick and wounded for a few days. The citizens of Tuscaloosa, then a small village, got up a public dinner to the General. A deputation of militia officers, armed cap a-pie, went to Carthage to extend the invitation to Jackson. They found him busy, on foot, near the main road, dismounted, and with well set phrase, their spokesman invited him to the dinner.

"For how many have you made provision? asked Jackson. "For all my men?"

"No, only for yourself and officers." "By the -, then," replied the old hero, 'I nor officer of mine will eat a dinner not provided for all our boys!" Then turning on his

heel abruptly, he left them. The poor militia men were sadly discomfitted ant, had laid hands on every horse of the delegation, and claimed them for the public service. Furious, they appealed to the General. He declined interfering; could make no distinctions. Other men's horses were taken, why not theirs -was surprised at their want of patriotism, not willing to give up their horses for the transportation of the sick and wounded soldiers! The case was hopeless-the weather warm-the military trappings, coat, sword, boots, &c., all unsuited for a long march in the hot and dusty weather. No conveyance, however, could be had. The generals, colonels, majors and captains of the Tuscaloosa militia, walked to Tusca-

"And that's the reason," naively added my informant, "why Tuscaloosa always voted against the old General."

I believe these anecdotes to be true. They have never been published. The authorities from whom I had them are every way reliable. The late ----, of Selma, Dallas county, gave me the first in 1838. He has been dead for years. He was a quartermaster in Jackson's army-himself an enthusiastic admirer of the old hero, politically, at that time a supporter of Judge White. He represented himself as an eye witness of the scene.

The second I have from D. E., near Havana, in Greene county, Ala. He is still living. Believes Jackson to have been the greatest man, save Washington, who ever lived. At the time of the occurrence he resided near Carthage. He and milliners came in their turn, to fit out the saw and heard as I have written, substantially. -Mobile Mercury.

A LIBEL ON WOMAN, (PERHAPS.)-Charles Reade is a popular novelist, now-a-days, but he

has, in one of his books, written:-"Nothing is so hard to woman as a long, steady struggle. In matters physical, this is the thing the muscles of the fair cannot stand. In matters intellectual and moral, the long strain it is that beats them dead. Do not look for a Bacona, a Newtona, a Handella, a Victoria Huga. Some American ladies tell us education has stopped the growth of these. No! mesdames. These are not in nature. They can bubble letters in ten minutes that you could no more deliver to order in ten days than a river can play like a fountain. They can sparkle gems of stories; they can flash diamonds of poems. The entire sex has never produced one opera nor one epic that mankind could tolerate a minute; and why !-these come by long, highstrung labor. But weak as they are in the long run of everything but the affections, (and there they are giants,) they are all overpowering while their gallop lasts. Fragella shall dance any two of you flat on the floor before four o'clock, and then dance on till peep of day. You trundle off to your business as usual, and could dance again the next night, and so on through countless ages. She who danced you into nothing is in bed, a human jelly crowned with headache.'

A DISPUTED QUESTION .- An old toper, after indulging quite freely in his accustomed beverage, amused himself in teasing a mettlesome horse. The animal not fancying his familiarities, suddenly reared, and the disciple of Bacchus found himself sprawling in an adjacent mud his situation would allow, he shouted to his son John, who was standing by.

"John, did you see me kick that 'ere hoss!" "Why, no, dad, the hose kieked you!"

"Reckon not, John. One or t'other of

GONE.

And thou indeed art cone! I scarce dare speak The thought aloud, it makes my heart so weak : I never knew what parting meant before;

Full often when they thought I calmly slept. Unseen by all, so softly have I crept Thy window near, that the same light on thee

Then waking from my dream affrighted start To feel what once thou wast, and what thou art. To yield thee back-the loan I held so dear

cannot, will not, dare not wish thy stay.

HOW PEOPLE LIVED ONLY A GENERATION AGO.

Mr. Goodrich (Peter Parley) in his "Recollections of a Lifetime," thus depicts the life of

is youth in New England :-"Money was scarce, wages being about fifty ents a day, though these were generally paid in meat, vegetables, and other articles of use-sel om in money. There was not a factory of any kind in the place. There was a butcher, but he only went from house to house to slaughter the cattle and swine of his neighbors. There was a tanner, but he only dressed other people's skins: there was a clothier, but he generally alled and dressed other people's cloth. Even dueing blue a portion of the wool, so a to make linsey-woolsey for short gowns, aprons, and blue-mixed stockings-vital necessities in those days-was a domestic operation. During the autumn, a dye-tub in the chimney cornerthus placed so as to be cherished by the genial heat-was as familiar in all thrifty houses, as the Bible or the back-log. It was covered with a board, and formed a cosy seat in the wide mouthed fire-place, especially of a chill evening. * Our bread was of rye, tinged with Indian

neal. Wheat bread was reserved for the sacra

ment and company. * * All the vegetables came from our garden and farm. The fuel was supplied by our own woods-sweet-scented hickory, snapping chestnut, odoriferous oak, and reeking, fizzling ash. " * Sugar was partially supplied by our maple-trees. These were tapped in March, the sap being collected, and boiled down in the woods. This was wholly a domestic operation, and one in which all the children rejoiced. * * Rum was largely consumed, but our distilleries had scarcely begun. A half-pint of it was given, as a matter of course, to every day-laborer, more particularly in the summer season. In all families, rich or poor, it was ofand mortified at this rebuff. But worse was in fered to male visitors as an essential point of store for them. A quartermaster, or his assist- hospitality, or even good manners. Women-I named 'Hopking Elixir,' which was the most delicious and seductive means of getting tipsy that has been invented. Crying babies were silenced with hot toddy, then esteemed an infallible remedy for wind on the stomach. Every man imbibed his morning dram, and this was esteemed temperance. There is a story of a preacher about those days, who thus lectured his parish: 'I say nothing, my beloved brethren, against taking a little bitters before breakfast, and after breakfast, especially if you are used to it. What I contend against is this dramming, dramming, dramming, at all hours of the day. * We raised our own flax, rotted it, hackled it, dressed it, and spun it. The little wheel,

turned by the foot, had its place, and was as familiar as if it had been a member of the family. " The wool was also spun in the family partly by my sisters, and partly by Molly Gregory, daughter of our neighbor, the town carpenter. I remember her well as she sang and spun aloft in the attic. In those days, church singing was one of the fine arts-the only one, indeed, which flourished in Ridgefield, except the music of the drum and fife. The choir was divided into four parts, ranged on three sides of the meeting-house gallery. * * Twice a year, that is, in the spring and autumn, the tailor came to the house and fabricated the semi-annual stock of clothes for the male members-this being called 'whipping the cat.' Mantuamakers female members of the family. There was a similar process as to boots and shoes.

"At the period of my earliest recollections, men of all classes were dressed in long, broadtailed coats, with huge pockets, long waistcoats and breeches. Hats had low crowns, with broad brims-some so wide as to be supported at the sides with cords. The stockings of the parson, and a few others, were of silk in summer and worsted in winter; those of the people were generally of wool, and blue and gray mixed. Women dressed in wide bonnets-sometimes of straw and sometimes of silk; the gowns were of silk, muslin, gingham, &c .- generally close and short-waisted, the breast and shoulders being covered by a full muslin kerchief. Girls ornamented themselves with a large white Vandyke. * * Tavern haunting-especially in winter, when there was little to do-was common, even with respectable farmers. Marriages were celebrated in the evening, at the house of the bride, with a general gathering of the neighborhood, and usually wound off by dancing. Everybody went, as to a public exhibition, without invitation. Funerals generally drew large processions, which proceeded to the grave. Here the minister always made an address, suited to the occasion. If there was any thing remarkable in the history of the deceased, it was turned to religious account in the next Sunday's sermon. Singing meetings, to practise church music, were a great resource for the young, in winter. * * Balls at the taverns were frequented by the young; the children of deacons and ministers attended, though the parents did not. The winter brought sleighing, skating, and the usual round of indoor sports."

LAST HOURS OF A BEAUTY.-Poor Lady Coventry! It is hard upon a standard beauty puddle. Gathering himself up as composedly as when she is in a deep consumption. She lay I ounce nitric acid; and the manner of making was, she took to her bed. The last fortnight she | melt it; then add the acid, and mould the say had no light in her room but the lamp of a tea | as tallow, and you have a clear, beautiful con kettle, and at last took the things in through the In order to make them resemble bons-fide got badly hoisted. Taint me, John, for I'm curtains of her bed, without suffering them to candles, you have only to add a small proposition be undrawn .- Walpole's Letters.

WHO WAS THE FIRST CHINAMAN?

The notions which the Chinese entertain as to the progenitor of our species are interesting. It appears that this tradition, like our scriptural account, begins with a time when the earth was void and shapeless. Out of this sprang a dual power-rest and motion: the former representing the female, and named Yin; the other representing the male, and named Yang. A competent writer in Household Words tells us that of heaven and earth, of genii, of men, and of all creatures, animate and inanimate, Yin and Yang were the father and mother. Furthermore, all these things are either male or female; there is nothing in nature neuter. Whatever in the material world possesses, or is reputed to possess, the quality of hardness (including heaven, the sun, and day) is masculine. Whatever is soft is feminine. Choofoots says on this subject: "The celestial principle formed the male : the terrestrial principle formed the female." The Chinese have also a theory resembling one propounded by Pythagoras, concerning monads and duads. "One," they say, "begat two, two produced four, and four increased to eight; and thus, by spontaneous multiplication, the production of all things followed." As for the present system of things, it is the work of what they call "the triad powers-Heaven, Man and Earth." The following is translated from a Chinese Encyclopædia, published about sixty years ago: Before heaven and earth existed, they were ommingled as the contents of an egg-shell are." In this egg-shell, heaven is likened to the vollow, and earth to the white of the egg.) "Or they were altogether turbid and muddy, like thick dregs just beginning to settle. Or they were together, like a thick fog on the point of breaking. Then was the beginning of time, when the original power created all things. Heaven and earth are the effect of the First Cause. They, in turn, produced all other things besides."-Sir Oscar Oliphant.

KISSES.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE

Classing the hours and the minutes in flocks? That was some sorrowful, shivering man-Deep into midnight his reveries ran.

While he counted the nibbling of mice round the hall, And the notes of the death watch which ticked in the

Tell me who first invented a kiss? Oh, that was some smiling young mouth full of

kissed without thinking, and still kissed away, Twas all in the beautiful, fresh month of May-I'p from the earth the young blossoms sprung, The sunbeams were shining, the merry birds sung

Useful Receipts.

TO KEEP PART OF A BOTTLE OF PORTER OF ALE BRISK .- Put in the cork firmly, and set the cork end downwards, in a tumbler, or other vessel, nearly full of water.

brown soap; mix some starch to a thick paste with cold water and spread it over the soaped places; then expose the linen to the air. If the stains do not disappear in three or four days, rub off the mixture and repeat the process with fresh soap and starch.

To FASTEN LEATHER TO METAL. -Soak the leather in a hot solution of nut galls, and apply it to the metal upon which it is to be fastene having first given the metal a coat of glues When dry, the leather will adhere so tight that it sooner tears than separates from the metal. 1.

WATERPROOF POLISH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES .- Mix together two pints of vinegar, and one pint of soft water; stir into it a quarter of a pound of glue broken up, half a pound of low wood chips, a quarter of an ounce of finely powdered indigo, a quarter of an ounce of the best soft soap, and a quarter of an ounce of isinglasses Put the mixture over the fire, and after it comes to a boil continue the boiling for ten minutes of more. Then strain the liquid, and bottle and cork it. When cold, it is fit for use. Before applying this polish to boots, shoes, &c., you should remove the dirt with a sponge and water; then put on the polish with a clean sponge Should it be found too thick, hold it near the fir to warm a little, and the heat will liquify it suffi-

To WASH BROWN LINEN.-Wash in cold suds, and rinse without boiling, and have starch cold.

RECIPE FOR USING STALE BREAD .- Take some pieces of bread, crust and all, put them to soak in cold water for several hours, then with the hand press out the water, and mash the roughly. To a quart of this add a pint of flour two tablespoons of molasses, and half a teacur of lard, mix with sufficient cold water to form rather stiff batter, then add a teaspoon of soda, no eggs are required; bake quick on a griddle, and they are equal to buckwheat cakes.

EXCELLENT WASHING RECIPE .-- 1 galle boiling water poured upon half a pound unslacked lime, stand till cold. I gallon boiling water poured upon 1 pound sal soda, stand till colds Pour off the lime water free from sediment into the soda water. Put it in bottles or jugs and keep corked. Put the clothes in soak over night, rub soap on the dirty spots, and put some of the fluid in the water. Next morning rub them out a little, and put in the boiler, in which is a small teacup of the fluid to every 3 gallons

ONIONS .- I perceive that Senator Hale obects to onions on account of the unpleasant odor which they communicate to the breath. If he will swallow a little vinegar after eating, it will remove the cause of his objection. What is much better in this case, is a few kernels of burnt coffee, taken immediately after eating. It, will effectually remedy the evil complained of -Granite State Farmer.

LARD CANDLES.—The manufacture of lard candles is carried on to a considerable extent in some of the Western States, particularly Wioconsin, and being monopolized by the few, has proved very lucrative. The following is the receipt in toto. To every 8 pounds of lard, add constantly on a couch, with a pocket-glass in her is as follows: Having carefully weighed your hand, and when that told how great the change lard, place it over a slow fire, or at least merely, of pure beeswax .- Country Gentlema

RHYME OF THE TIMES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVERING POST.

Oh, our self-love that doth sour so! Oh, our staid and stately pity! That doth walk with regal consciousness Of purity within! Hearing not our suffering brothers through

The thunders of the city With the samethered sebbing muffled in An atmosphere of sin!

We can look out through our crimsons. And our purples, velvet-lining The smooth comfort of our goodness And our greatness evermore-While the tides of indoor music Beat the troublous wave of pining. And the passionate prayer for succor From our dainty plated door

We sigh-Ah, me ! poor souls !- or say The world is all before them, Let them grasp the sickle of their fate And resp the bearded grain: Till the thisties red grow o'er them, And the harvest ripened for the sheaving Perish in the rain!

Women we-born of free mothers-Women of a great Republic-And we boast our nation's glory With a high and regnant grace; Meeting with unbending hauteur, Or with scorafal glances oblique, The aristocratic scions of A royal-blooded race!

Trampling down the old abus -s Of all crowned and titled powers We stand on the hills of progress. While they tarry in the plain : But alas: for smiles and sunshine. We see not the baleful flowers That are blooming at the darkened door Of Labor's weary train !

So we tread with splendid dignity, Led by a false, false brightness, Through the crowds that so upbraid us With sad eyes and faces pale; Nover dreaming, in our selfishness Our folly and our lightness, That our glory on their madness Flings a shadow full of bale

Shall we pet our sin-born fancy With a thousand foreign graces ? Shall we snatch the food from starving lips, To feed our starving pride? Dare we sweep the thankless pavements With the ermines and the laces, Heedless of the dying eyes that closed E'en while the thin hands plied !

Stoop! oh, ladies, fine and splendid! From your stately city mansions ! Stoop! and fill the fainting soul with joy, The pallid lips with food ! Put a veto on your jewels, And your velvets' broad expansions, For the gentle sake of merey, And your holy womanhood

EMMA ALICE BROWNE. Kensington, Nov. 21st.

THE COUNT'S RANSOM. A TALE OF CHIVALRY.

The hero of my story, Norman Webster, so nate military adventurers, such as we sometimes passage from the lowliest station in life to wealth a sum quite sufficient as a ransom to compened his humble name among the gallant muster then enlisting under the youthful Henry V. of England, following his bright-starred sovereign to the battle-fields of France.

Norman's father, Tom Webster, had acquired some skill in his craft of armorer, and shrewdly judging that the commencement of a war boded well for artizans of his calling, naturally enough

But all in vain were honest Tom's representations. Norman "had heard of battles," and he made up his mind that smashing French harness would produce a richer reward in shorter time A than either throwing the shuttle, under his old oad co master, or mending battered armor, under his father, he one night helped himself to the best blade in old Tom's stall, and with this first achievement in the way of booty, joined the royal forces at Southampton.

> Once wafted by fair breezes to the sunny him reckless to danger, soon gained him the notice of the young and chivalrous Henry V. He rapidly advanced from one promotion to another, said : until, at the battle of Agincourt, where he towered like the very embodied demon of the fight, breaking with his resistless might through the before invincible ranks of the war-inured Alencon, he was not only honored with the command of a battalion, but his deeds of high emprise were rewarded with knighthood.

usual in such cases was put relative to his name. it not a little puzzled our worthy craftsman, who had received no other cognomen at the baptismal to pitch his choice upon a derivative (Tomson) spure, still he might not hesitate beneath the my means." royal standard and in the presence of the victo-THE Tious sovereign; moreover, so familiar was his same at once, that I may be rid of the cost and essayed to slip in a commendation even edgelongtime cognomen of Wabster, that before he charge of your maintenance." had any chance for deliberation, he had given it A NELA unawares in his reply, and now he hears himancestor on the field of Agincourt.



SHOOTING BUFFALO WITH COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOL.

anything in the way of plunder turned up. No- | do you propose to leave that you will perform | even should I not fancy her, which is very likely, thing came amiss in the way of booty, from your engagement !" in all cases of emergency to look out for Number | portune, hard by," replied the luckless count. | convent at once." One brought him riches. Taking nothing to the "And how know I that she is fair !" returned The day was fine, and St. Opportune's but a with the needle, as well as in pastry and confecwars save these qualifications, backed by the the knight. "Perhaps she is, like that old ta- few hours' ride. Thither they jogged right amiby a trophy prouder far than any derived from pasties ?" rifled abbeys or slaughtered leaders, when he presented at Whitehall a young, beautiful, and ter?" replied the count. sideration," from the field where chieftain and courteous English knight. follower lay mangled together. But not to our "Heaven defend me from boasting, sir knight, are telling a veritable tale, we must needs con- coats." read of, who by the sword succeed in cleaving a fess the truth. The count offered his vanquisher

let and diamond-hilted rapier for the nonce. Leading his prisoner to his own tent, our hero had the count's ugly-looking gashes dressed, and treated him with every becoming and humane attention, until he thought him sufficiently recovered to be able to discuss the matter of the ransom. With this intent he began to examine the count's suit of armor and other accoutrements, when he perceived, to his dismay, that represented to our hero that he had better re- what he at first thought to be of great value, main at home, and assist him in hammering out was but gilt, mere gloss and tinsel. Discoversuits of mail, instead of setting out with the silly ing this by scraping the gilding with his dagger intent to batter them in the foreign wars just at from the baser metal of the bassinet, our valorthe opening of the prospective remunerative har- ous knight threw it contemptuously from him, she ?" while giving vent to his imprecations on the pauperism of French peers, who, by resorting tions. Norman "had heard of battles," and he longed to distinguish himself in the field; so he lifted swords of England's chivalry, when ready inflexibly clung to his resolve. Having once to descend on their worthless heads; and going straightway to the sleeping count, he shook him in no very amiable mood, demanding if he were

ready to disburse the sum promised, as he would thereupon liberate him. Roused from his sleep, the old noble, with shores of Normandy, our hero's invincible fied, when, as now, ill and absent from his have you any money in your beggarly coffers?" courage and great powers of endurance, added to French estates. Our knight hereupon mused "Alack! not a sou, most valiant knight! but that daring spirit of adventure that rendered gravely upon this distasteful bit of information,

> "Hark ye, sir count! In yonder frippery of upon if I liberate you?"

"Most puissant knight," replied the luckless | place." prisoner, "I acted wrongly in promising more When Norman approached his sovereign to than I had any possibility to perform, being, in

Then, by my knighthood! sir count, you the luxury of a surname, our adventurous knight | render yourself up a prisoner upon condition of stood to speak in any wise disrespectfully of any pertaining to his craft of Wabster. True, neither the point, how much can I rely upon, prishee ?" flinging him into Jacob's well."

the plebeian patronymic nor yet the craft appel- "Alas! noble sir, not above a tenth of what in In vain the count essayed to put in a word oc lative was particularly pleasing to the soaring my fright I promised, I fear me." replied the casionally, little suspecting that the more be views of our aspiring candidate for knighthood's count: "still. I will disburse to the extent of vaunted the amiable as well as industrial quali-

not, perhaps knew not, that it was given to their and there use my utmost endeavors to raise the me." sum agreed upon."

From the first, our valorous knight was, in a "Now, by St. George monsieur, if you think Opportune's at once !" said the count. "Let us twofold sense, a soldier of fortune, caring not to escape me scot free, after bribing me to save go together, when you can see the Lady Celine only for fame, but keeping at the same time a your paltry life at St. Crispin's massacre, you and judge for yourself."

for that is what I chiefly want?" asked the di

but if she can mend my doublet, I will consiknight, I have to darn my own hose and repair

"Valorous knight, Celine will not only keep both in good repair, but she can card and spin both wool and flax as well as the noblest dame ful accomplishments by her aunt, the abbess of the convent of St. Opportune."

Our English knight, upon hearing this lucky piece of intelligence, rubbed his hands in very delight, as he rejoined, "By the mass! sir count, but your daughter

seemeth a clever one! Prithee, how old is

lively as a kitten, fair and graceful as a lily; and sooth to say, it much grieveth me to devote her

ed up in a convent, when a belted knight like of reduplicating the suspicions of his boorish myself has to darn his own hose and patch his own doublet, for the lack of some one to mend them for him? Now, harkee, sir count! I fiancle, he said to him as they alighted at the ting preparation of wedding garments. Let her must first see this daughter of yours, and if she lodge, "I trust your happiness will be complete, therefore tarry here till she be prepared." genuine Norman suavity, replied that, anxious is as fair and well-trained with her needle as to preserve his life, he had spoken without giv- you say, and can make pasties and confections, ing due consideration to the fact of his present I will accept her instead of the ransom for your inability to raise so large a sum as that speci- paltry life. But suppose she does not like me,

the Lady Celine Vidal knows her place too well, and showing the bassinet from which, in his as the daughter of a noble French family, to laudable quest, he had scraped the gilding, he gainsay her father's wishes in a matter of so little import to herself. Therefore, as I am in somewhat of a hurry to get me back to my escopper tinsel I have sufficient demonstration on tates I will get a friar to draw out a parchment have yourself volunteered, how much can I rely her aunt, the abbess, to deliver her up to you as soon as you will that the espousals may take

"Not so fast, sir count!" said the knight. By the mass! but having been cheated once by receive the ennobling stroke, and the question good sooth, not master of half the sum agreed you already, seemeth to me enough. Not quite teen? By the rood! were she the Duchess of so fast, I pray! I must see the damsel with my own eyes first, lest, like the tinsel on your trumhave put a vexatious cheat upon me " said our pery French gear yonder, she turn out but font than Norman, son of Tom. Now, however, hero. "Had you fallen into the hands of a less another cheat you would parley roo upon me. as it was obvious that a knight should be suppo- magnanimous knight than myself, you would How do I know that she is but seventeen? Now, sed of a family of mark sufficient to indulge in soon be taught that it was but a sorry jest to monsieur, though I would by no means be underof the shuttle hesitated for a moment whether paying a stipulated sum as a ransom; nor must of the venerable patriarchs, still if that old cheat you think that I will be defrauded out of what Laban had tried to impose Leah upon me instead her white arms around his neck, exclaiming. from his father's name of Tom, or the given one vou can pay me; therefore, to come at once to of Rachel, I would have made small matter of "Dear papa, I see you at last! I so feared the

> ties of his daughter, the more were both sus- whom I spake-the Lady Celine Vidal." Then, prithee, set about discharging that pected by the doughty knight, who, whenever he ways, interrupted him with.

"Right willingly will I do so, sir cavalier, if "Harkee, sir count, you have put cheats enow you will liberate me upon my parole, seeing that already upon me, I trow; nor will all your talkbood, as "Rise up, Sir Norman Webster, and adroitly rummaged within the folds of my rangement, until satisfied that the damsel is as

"Right valiant, sir, why defer going to St.

charp lookout for the main chance whenever are mistaken! What sort of security, sir count, "Then go we will," said the knight; "for

still as it is probable your estates have enow of band!" said the straight-forward knight, shufsmashed harness to women's kirtles. His great "Alack! most puissant knight, I have nothing mortgages already, I may as well take her as fling awkwardly nearer to the count. personal strength and invincible courage gained to leave as a pledge, unless you would accept of wait for any chance of being paid otherwise. So, him distinction, while his as indomitable resolve a fair daughter, now in the convent of St. Op- as it please your countship, we will ride to the returned the count. "I would first that you

sword abstracted from his father's stall, he re- bard of yours, only parcel gilt. Harkee, sir cably, with this difference-Count Vidal was turned laden with the spoils of sacked convents | count, can she sew well with her needle ? Can | anxious to effect his liberty by the transfer of his | trifles," said the knight; "but just ask the damand Norman castles; yet were all these outshone she distil herbs for wounds, and brew, and make daughter to the rude English knight, who, on the sel if she is willing to be my wife !" other hand, with the suspicion pertaining to low "I know no one who can bake or brew bet- origin and uncultured mind, began to have sun- saved my life at Agincourt-how would you feel dry misgivings before they reached the convent disposed to accept him for a husband?" high-born bride—the daughter of a noble Nor- "Humph! can she darn well with her needle, lest another cheat was about being played upon "A barbarian Englishman, papa?" exclaimed while moodily cogitating thus :- " Suppose, after all this damsel be but a trumpery bit of gloss manded the knight, drawing nearer, and twitchknight's generosity was Count Vidal indebted but to say that Celine can darn your hose, bake, and tinsel, like her father's gilt tabard? Well, ing at the count's doublet. "Will she consent, for his life when that worthy stood with uplift- and brew, would be to fall far short of her ac- and how am I to know? He says she is fair as do you think?" called from his craft of weaver (or Wabster, as ed sword considering the value of the noble's complishments, seeing she can do all manner of the rose of Provence. How am I to know that?

"All in good time, most honored chevalier—

"All in goo suit of mail as he lay bleeding there. Since we curious stitches to blazon banners and broider seeing I am told damsels use offtimes a distilla- all in good time," said the count; "I am pleadtion of waters from flowers that cunningly gives | ing your cause with her." "Broideries I care little for," said the knight, them a fresh complexion. Then her age. No man should have a wife beyond twenty. Nor and distinction. Abandoning his loom, casting sate for permitting him to retain his mail cors- der upon the matter, seeing that though a belted should I like to be cheated on that point. Yet wife to effect my release." many an honorable man, I am told, has been. I as rather a slippery customer, and seeing I am beautiful head with coquettish modesty behind no competent judge of a woman's age, so long as her aust's chair, she raised her soft, white hand she be smiling and comely, how could I tell to draw down her noviciate veil, through the in Normandy, having been perfected in all use- whether she be twenty or forty? It would transparent fabric of whose meshes she conshame me much to have a wife palmed upon me sidered the stalwart proportions of the knight told that the damsels themselves have deceived many good and valiant men on this point."

> Meditating thus on the certainty that the French count was seducing him into a matrimonial trap, our doughty knight had wrought himself into a sullen, unsocial mood some time before they reached the convent. Count Vidal. meantime, thinking that the silence of his son- pleases you." in-law elect arose from the pleasing anticipation of meeting his destined bride, redoubled his complaisance, which however had only the effect | knight. companion. Hoping to propitiate his discourteous captor, thinking him impatient to meet his since you will so soon see the Lady Celine."

"Now just please to spare me any more of your parley-rooing," said the knight; "but hasten in and summon the girl, that I may see if she be as great a cheat as your old tabard and bas-

understand one word in a sentence of what was spoken by his son-in-law elect, laid his hand on his breast, and, bowing most profoundly, led the way to the convent parlor. Arrived there, and seeing the stately superior rise with decorous content hero broke out with irrepressible indig- parel, worn on the occasion, was obtained. nation, "And do you think to impose that pale, withered old fright on me for a damsel of seven-Anjou, I would take her for no wife of mine!" During the delivery of this ungallant speech, the stately superior, whose pale brow and tranquil features were exposed from the black veil flung back, looked inquiringly at the count for an explanation, whose attention at this moment was arrested by the clear, silvery tones of his daughter, who, bounding into the room, threw English barbarians had killed you!"

"My daughter, let me present you to my no ble preserver," said the count, "condescend, most illustrious knight, to see the damsel of

Never did groom elect comply with such request more boorishly than did our worthy ple to get out of a room after their visit is realknight: and never did valiant knight gaze upon a sweeter vision of loveliness than met his gaze in the youthful Lady Celine. Shades of the self proclaimed one of the fraternity of knight- here I can raise nothing, and that you have so ing move me to contract a marriage of your ar- bright—the beautiful—she was fairer than ye all! in your parlor or study, and were waiting to be Struck with a loveliness and grace such as launched. I have contrived a sort of ceremonial be thou a valiant knight and true!" gave a name doublet (expertly emptying the pockets therein), comely and well-instructed as you have repre- he had never even imagined, our uncouth knight inclined plane for such visitors, which, being and rank to the weaver's apprentice, since ren- that I have not a sou left. If you will accept sented. He who cheats me once, shame for no sooner saw the sweet face turned inquiringly lubricated with certain smooth phases, backs dered even more illustrious by those who cared my parole of honor. I will return to my estates, him: but he who cheats me twice, the shame for towards him, than trying to imitate the count's them down, metaphorically speaking, stern foregenuflexions, he laid his huge hand upon his most into their native element of out-doors." breast, and made a profound obeisance. "Celine, my child, would you like to be mar-

> ried ?" asked the count. "I am very happy here, papa," replied Ce

"Ask her if she could fancy me for a hus-"All in good time, most honored chevalier."

learned from her own lips of her rare excellence

"Sir count, I prithee, vex me not with such "Celine," said her father, "this valiant knight

"What does she say?" again impatiently de-

What does he ask, papa ?" inquired Celine.

"Only that you would consent to become his The color, faint at first, rose to her cheek,

must say that I consider this same French count | deepening over neck and brow, as bending her as being younger than she really is. Yet I am before her. Very soon her decision was made. "Paps, I would rather be the English knight's chatclaine, than stay here shut up in the nun-

nery." said Celine. What does the damsel say ?" again interrupted the impatient knight.

"She consents to be your wife," replied the count, "so you can marry her whenever it so

"Then, sir count, it pleases me that the rite be performed immediately," said the impatient

"Honored chevalier." returned the count. "; demoiselle of Lady Celine Vidal's rank cannot wed, as might a peasant's daughter, without fit-

"Wedding gear, forsooth!" cried our hero Have not I enow of such trumpery ? Chests full of kirtles and farthingales, rich and rare enough to deck a duchess-my share of the spoils of rifled Norman castles! I put them all by to save me outlay in case I should meet a damsel to my liking; and now they will save all delay, seeng they are of all sorts and sizes."

When her father explained this to the Lady Celine, truth compels us to say that she made not the slightest objection; nor when on his return to England, Sir Norman Webster presented that point! But since you cannot pay what you contracting her to you, as well as an order upon urbanity to greet her brother-in-law, and mis- her at court, then held in Whitehall, did the fair taking her for the count's daughter, from her and noble bride feel in the slightest degree scananxious inquiries respecting his health, our mal- dalized at the manner in which her costly ap-

The weaver's apprentice might have sought in vain, despite his great wealth and high military achievements, among the high-born beauties of England for an alliance. But wedded to a noble Norman bride, her high descent, backed by his acquired riches and splendid military repute, gave such a position to their descendants that they afterwards intermarried with the noblest families of the land. And to this day, few, very few of their widely-spread descendants know that their ancient name and crest were won by a weaver's apprentice, or that they owed their origin to the manner in which Count Vidal paid together; then they set fire to one end, and put-

LEAVE-TAKING .- Dr. O. W. Holmes, in his article, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," in the Atlantic Monthly, says:

"Don't you know how hard it is for some peo ly over !- they want to be off, and you want to have them off, but they don't know how to manage it. One would think they had been built

which Society is afflicted just now, is a tightness obliged to go away in haste, and seek other place."

THE SILVER SHILLING.

My dear Clarence, I beg of you to recognize this simple truth-which those who talk much about benevolence forget-that the great substantial pleasure of life is necessarily effort for ourself. My dear Clarence, we don't want your philanthropy-this working painfully for the general good. The philanthropic end is brought in a far more genial manner; and mainly through the instrumentality of our Silver Shilling. Each man has all the keen enduring pleasures of selfishness-of strenuous effort for himself and for his family-whilst working out the very objects of benevolence. For your benevolent sentiment, whatever you may think of it, is, after all, a very weak and mawkish business, when set side by side by the genuine striving after selfadvancement. The first passion of all organic nature is what we are pleased to call selfish; the sympathetic and the benevolent are beautiful creations, but are feeble in comparison, like reflected light.

Suppose a traveller, knowing nothing of this subtle." circulating medium," should come-say from the moon, if you will, for we must go far to fetch so unsophisticated a creature-suppose a traveller, ignorant of the subtle operation of the Silver Shilling, should visit our great cities, what a benevolent, what an angelic race he would take us for! Down comes the rain-if he should happen to alight in London, and be plodding through its endless streets-pelting, pitiless, drenching the pedestrian to the skin. Every one flies for shelter. But the rain pursues them. What are the delicate and the infirm to do !this lady all elegance? Even yonder dandy you pity in his all too permeable attire. But no! every one does not fly. Here are men of heroic mould, heroic garments, cased to the throat in caps of oilskin, who take their stand with horse and covered carriage, ready and solicitous to bear off whomsoever wishes, safe and dry to his own home. Heroic men! they even come forth in greater numbers as the shower threatened. What company of Saints ever performed so acceptable a service? Our traveller must indeed have visited other planets, if he ever met with such ready, constant, serviceable saints as those -who, nevertheless, are not reputed to be saints t all.

There is no end of the heroism he would see displayed in London. Here is a scavenger, up to his knees in liquid mud, shovelling the pestiferous mass into a huge cart: himself all mud, that others may go clean; and most unsavory, that others may breath fresh air. Greater selfdenial can no man show-a more trying martyrdom no man endure. Our traveller, coming from the moon, where, doubtless, all is done for honor and the public good, looks eagerly for the "order of merit," which surely must be glittering round the neck of this burly philanthropist. In his enthusiasm, he perhaps snatches some moonshine of this description from his own neck, and, tretching from the payement, seeks to hang on the bosom of his hero. Quite unnecessary. The silver medal in his breeches' porket has

How would Utopia ever get its scavenger? Is there any way of feeding and rearing a man at the public expense, by which one could develope him into a scavenger? What sort of beebread, I wonder, would convert an ordinary worker, in our human hive, into so remarkable a busy bee," one of so abnormal an industry? My notion is, that without the Silver Shilling one must go back to the days of the captive and the courge-back to those times when nations warred with nations, and stole each other, and so got their scavengers and the like.

These men of heroic lives, these huge coalheavers and those who dive into sewers, or work in the dark bowels of the earth, what college, or what pious institutions, raised these self-devoted ! The ale-house rears them ; gin and porter inspire them; their speech is very rude; very little tenderness or sentiment of any kind will you get from that paviour, pounding with his huge pestle those granite blocks ;-I am afraid he would pound your ribs, if they were under his pestle, with almost as little remorse. But see what they do. What are systems of philosophy, or systems of theology, your institutions, and your churches, to what these rude men effect-what only such men could accomplish? Admire with me how the magic of the Silver Shilling has constrained such men to the severest works of patriotism and philanthropy.

There would be no end to the astonishment of our moon-born traveller. Have you a want? Have you a whim? Down every street you wander, what kind solicitude to gratify it! Silk. and gold, and jewels, and bland services to offer them, and smiling at you as you carry them away. I know not whether his astonishment would be greater at all this practical philanthropy, or on the discovery of that beautiful invention of the Silver Shilling, by which it is all brought about .- Thorndale, by William South.

AN EARLY ACCOUNT OF TOBACCO.-Giroamo Benzoni, who travelled in America from 1541 to 1556, gives in his work, now recently translated from the Italian, the following account of tobacco which he first saw at Hispaniola :-

"In this island, as also in other provinces of these new countries, there are some bushes, not very large, like reeds, that produce a leaf in shape like that of the walnut, though rather larger, which (where it is used) is held in great esteem by the natives, and very much prized by the slaves, whom the Spaniards have brought from Ethiopia. When these leaves are in season, they pick them, tie them up in bundles, and suspend them near their fire-place till they are very dry; and when they wish to use them, they take a leaf of their grain (maize) and putting one of the other into it, they roll them round tight ting the other end into the mouth, they draw their breath up through it, wherefore the smoke goes into the mouth, the throat, the head, and they retain it as long as they can, for they find a pleasure in it, and so much do they fill themselves with this cruel smoke, that they lose their reason. And there are some who take so much of it, that they fall down as if they were dead, and remain the greater part of the day or night stupified. Some men are found, who are content with imbibing only enough of this smoke to make them giddy, and no more. See what a pestiferous and wicked poison from the devil this must be. It has happened to me several times, that, going through the provinces of Guatemals and Nicaragua, I have entered the house of an Indian who had taken this herb, which in Dr. Bellows is lecturing in Boston on the Diseases of Society. The worst disease with this truly diabolical and stinking smoke, I was

£300,000 this year by the celebrated fraud, in 1803.—The Bank of England lost upwards of

ments before the 1st of March, 1803. etricting the bank from resuming specie payact was passed in April of this year, further re-1802.-Conclusion of the peace of Amiens. An

advantages, the privilege of holding the public for this payment they were to enjoy among other repaid for the time that had to lapse. In return above 80 per cent. The directors were, howpiration of six years, if consols should be at or three millions advanced to the government for

prevented the directors from reverting to cash 660. Notwithstanding their affluent condition £11,686,800 due from government), £21,418, unds for discharging the same, (not including month. Outstanding demands, £17,578,910; the condition of the bank on the 11th of that The report of the secret committee of the

soon, however, fell into disfavor, and ou the 31st exchange for the notes of the bank. The latter by the mint were put in circulation and taken in tity of dollars supplied by the bank and stamped In this year an act was passed authorizing the them many painful struggles.

necessity of taking a step which must have cost operations earried on, they were reduced to the counts required for the extensive mercantile or the safety of the country and the large dis-Between the advances demanded by government that the directors were in a critical position. of the year. It must be remembered, however, of the sum at which they stood at the beginnin payments had been very great. On the 25th of contraction preceding the suspension of specie off "., flel naw tait assuing to ton bus seton sary Committee that "it was the want of bank Mr. Henry Thornton stated to the Parliamen-

difficulty by increasing instead of diminishing its the time, that the bank might have escaped the was the opinion of many of the practical men of seizing the money belonging to individuals." It struck at the foundation of public credit by time since the revolution an act was done which t in his place in Parliament:-"For the first strances of the directors, this measure might minister been guided by the advice and remonall combined to render it imperative. Had the twelve months, to the low figure of £1,272,000, the coffers of the bank, during the previous ing and continually increasing wants of the godebt-apprehensions of an invasion-the pressof causes. The subsidies granted by England 27th of February, was necessitated by a variety This measure, which went into operation on the of specie payments by the Bank of England.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

from many severe crises. At a later period it no doubt that it would have saved the country len stillborn on public attention, though there is tive branches." This project seems to have falbenk in London for the profits of their respecveral branches be accountable to the general and market town in England; and that the sethe Bank of England be branched into every city

cent, discount, rose to 112 per cent. proprietors in exchange for tallies at fifty per the evidence of the fact that atock given to the with which bank stock rose in value, we have tension of its charter to 1710. Of the rapidity ment great additional privileges, including an exwere conducted that it received from the governthe prudence with which the affairs of the bank ties, and so great was the confidence inspired by sorted to by the directors to meet their difficulof specie. Other vigorous measures were renierest being received by their creditors in lieu rangement was proved from sealed bills bearing the institution was not discredited by this arwards 3 per cent, once in three months. That ments of 10 per cent. once a fortnight, and aftersorted to the plan of paying cash at first in instalmust soon have been drained of specie, so it reto meet the daily demand. Had it paid in full, it change came in, there was not sufficient specie value, and when the notes issued by it in exbank had received the clipped money at its full had been diminished by chipping and filing; the porarily to suspend specie payments. The coins silver, the Bank of England was compelled temothers to those arising from the re-coinage of the 1695.-Owing to the various difficulties, among

BYZE OF ENGLAND. SUSPEXISION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE

D'Avenant complains of this as being a continual tablished, allowed interest for running cash. the deposits of its customers, and, when first esthe campaign of 1695, and subsequently the con-clusion of peace, in 1697. The bank traded on of the public credit, and to secure the success of was passed, declaring it illegal to receive or give treble the value of the capital in other branches on the currency of the bank, Lord Stanhope's act ang at usurious rates of interest on the public per cent., to relieve the government from borrowlower the rate of discount on foreign bills to 6 others in Parliament to bring about a resumption ot 519W insmediate of its establishment were to and the originator of the Darien Company. The Patterson, the projector of the Bank of Scotland, Bishop of Salisbury, and by others to William founded, is attributed by some writers to Burnet, The conception of the plan on which it was of incorporation on the 27th of July in this year. land. The latter institution received the charter the New River Company and the Bank of Engconferred great benefits on the English peoplemania gave rise were, however, two which have finite variety of projects to which the popular and the great South Sea bubble. Among the ingigantic schemes, including the Darien Company speculation, which gave birth to a multitude of private profits.

Bank of England, are interesting at this time:

Interesting Facts in its History. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

"The gloom spread to the Exchange. Exche- proprietors, and the eight so recommended uni- possible. completely deranged.

of the city exceeded everything that had been thing but gold would be taken. The agitation them in the face, unable to procure it, and no-There was literally," says Mr. Francis, "a rinces with millions. At such a time, of course, claiming re-payment at any time before the ex- mere retail shopkeepers, had deluged the prosix years, without interest, with the right of | to say, the country bankers, some of whom were without the issue of a single pound note, curious this year, on consideration of a further loan of pinces fell. Whilst the Bank of England was orq and in the city and numbers in the proed to a terrible panie. Some of the first bankfavorable character of the foreign exchanges however, the bank restriction act, passed in May, | sulting from the spirit of adventure, and the unvember, 1825, of seven millions and a half, re-The subtraction from the bank coffers by No

House of Commons, printed in November, shows tity of gold expected from the South American of Canterbury. Mr. Tooke says that the quanof the Blood, to another that of the Archbishop one company was attached the name of a Prince In 1824 and 1825, no less than 624 new one kind were put forward, and eagerly taken up. issue of bank notes under £5, and a large quan- the country. Joint-stock companies of every for the spirit of speculation which again infected roy forgeries. This period is also remarkable 1824-5. Discovery of the celebrated Fauntleгвом амотиев вубремяюм,

PAMIC OF 1825-XARROW ESCAPE OF THE BAME the dividend from 5 to 4 per cent. in consequence of an unexpected reduction o

1823.—Bank stock fell this year 16 per cent. 1822. The rate of interest was fixed by the fore the period fixed by Mr. Peel's act.

recommenced specie payments, being a year be 1821.-After a quarter of a century, the bank BYZE OF ENGLAND.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE principle which he subsequently worked out in

-bared to pay specie for its notes on demandthat the National Bank should always be preof the great principle enunciated by Mr. Peelwere repealed. This act was the inauguration tion of gold, or prohibiting it from being melted and all the former acts restraining the exportathe resumption of specie payments by the bank, rency bill. By this bill, provision was made for 1819.—Passage of Mr. Peel's celebrated cur-

gold, sold this year to within 24 per cent. o 1816 was about 104 per cent. below that of 1818.—The value of bank paper, which in

restraining the bank from paying any more of took advantage of the exchanges, and sent more 1817. The bullion speculators now stepped in all their notes dated prior to 1st of January, further notice was issued that after the 1st day that searcely any of their notes was sent in. A

them for new notes of the same value. The conwill be seen, the plan was partially carried into prior to the 1st of January, 1816, or exchange for all its notes of one and two pounds, dated after the 2d of May, this year, it would pay cash 1817.-The Bank of England announced that a bonus of about £80,000, in the shape of a loan directors were compelled to pay the government amount it now remains. For this privilege the from £11,642,400 to £14,553,000 at which

1697.—A proposal was made this year "that the capital of the establishment was increased stock of each proprietor. By act of Parliamen addition of twenty-five per cent. to the capital specie payments enabled it to make this year an by the Bank of England from the restriction of of which 63 were bankers. The profits acquired continuance there occurred 5,014 bankrupteies of great commercial depression. During their July, 1818. This year and the last, were periods 1816.—Renewal of the bank restriction act to

estriction was continued by a new act, until the 1815.-On the restoration of peace, the bank

rious individuals, many of whom were seriously deception was attempted consols and omnium, to the Saturday preceding the Monday on which the some idea may be formed from the fact that on ciated. Of the extensive character of this fraud, fully, and it is to be hoped, erroneously assoof Dundonald (Lord Cochrane,) was so pain-Paris, with which the name of the present Earl parte's death, and of the entry of the allies into conspiracy, to circulate a false report of Bonainto execution the celebrated stock exchange 1814.-This year was concocted and carried

gold touched £5 11s., and the bank notes sunk At one period in this year, the market price of

".dguordt berod ed et it itmreq of the ship of England, and we be to us if we In the discussion upon this measure, Earl Stanless than twenty shillings for a one pound note. more than twenty-one shillings for a guinea, or estate in the bank issues. To meet these attacks himself by refusing to receive the rents of his of payments in specie. Lord King distinguished 1811.—Efforts were made by Mr. Horner and

be made payable from the signing of a definitive the State, on the security of exchequer bills, to and to advance a further loan of £3,000,000 to management of the loans of £70,000 per annum the Exchequer, the bank agreed to withdraw the bank. When it closed its doors on Saturday having been recommended by the Chancellor of

they remained until 1822.

to the credit of the bank that it had not abused of exchange, and even of title deeds. So great £200, of the Deputy-Governor £300, and The operator should add lime, diluted to the the Exchequer remarked that " it was very much rances to an immense amount of deposits of bills The following passages in the history of the discussion on this measure, the Chancellor of weeks it doubled its discounts and made adrestriction of cash payments by the bank, until of England proved itself, as usual, equal to the dividual is proposed as a new director, inquiry candy; or when Baume's sacharometer, applied

stopped, and the circulation of the company was rectors may exert their influence on it. A list cond to third, straining through an open blanket violently. The usual channels of credit were ducted, is of course liable to change, as new di- Keep filling up from the first to second and sewitnessed for a century. The funds fluctuated system on which the sfluirs of the Bank are con- the second, and fill up the first with fresh juice elected by the court of proprietors; and the duced, transfer it from the largest or first int of them go out and cight come in annually, ble; and as soon as the juice is sufficiently rearrangement, they might reconstruct it. Eight all three kettles, and boiled as rapidly as poss whole population, with food in abundance staring power, and should a majority disapprove of the large receiver close by the kettles, is placed in lion and liabilities.. The directors have equal which should be conducted from the mill into of the position of the Bank in its securities, bul- with six guards six inches high. The juice which meets weekly, when a statement is read hettles of the relative capacity of mine, provided out \$1,000,000. The supreme management of the cording to directions of experimenters. I would nucled, and their salaries exceeded £210,000, I found much difficulty in manufacturing a ployed in the year 1850, was upwards of nine tious, and preferred by them to corn

> storing our export movement to something like prefer the seed to corn, and, although the Mobi world of good on this side the Atlantic by re- I found on trial that horses, cattle and hogs lions sterling over and above the bullion on hand, mill crushed an average of twelve, hundred g made their appearance. To the prospectus of tion of £475,000 to the public stock security of erop we have. of 1844. Money instantaneously poured into its these figures. question to be determined by subsequent arrimay avail itself of this privilege of expansion, is -sus riedt guibecorq guirere out no erew sance received here, will probably show that the Bank further lessened the reserve of notes; and the

> > the banks in Scotland, and large applications for

drawals of gold (involving, of course, the cancel

the legal issues of the Bank. These payments neet the emergency. True, the operation is in of notes, not secured, as directed by charter, to vernment steps in and authorizes a forced issue neither gold nor notes to pay with, when the Gointerest. The banking Department was respon-The establishment had exhausted its power of Council, therefore, suspended the penalties of grace by the Government. A summary order in have ensued in a day or two but for the act of business by the department of the bank, must legal tender, or a complete arrest of all new ber, a general suspension of payments in the being nearly exhausted on the 11th of Novempaying the checks of its depositors. These notes ections. Its reserve of notes is its main depentender in the banking department, which usually issue of notes. The notes are made the legal rises or falls, so rise and fall the authorized belonging to the establishment. As the bullion gether with nearly the entire stock of bullion

PRESENT CHARTER AND CONDITION OF THE nillions pounds sterling. curities held by the Government, on fourteen the limitation of the issues to the amount of seimportant modifications, the principal one being Bank in this year, Sir Robert Peel brought about 1844.—Upon the renewal of the charter of the

former is permitted to employ £14,475,000 Go-

partments of issue and of general banking. The

BANK.—The revised charter separates the de-

lish bankers, and stamped on the 5th February payable to the bearer on demand, issued by Eng-5th of February, 1829, of all promissory notes February to prohibit the circulation, beyond the ent parts of the kingdom. A bill was passed in also agreed to establish branch banks in differcertain distance (65 miles) of the metropolis. It partners engaged in banking, except within to reduning privileges as to the number of this year, the Bank of England consented to give

1826.-By agreement with the Government amount of \$2,000,000, repayment to be made purchase by the Bank of Exchequer bills to the to the money market, gave directions for the Government, in order to afford additional relief from the issue the peril had passed away. The goes, they saved the country." Within a week "worked wonders. As far as my judgment

"Those one pound notes," says Mr. Harman, was felt among the holders of small notes. certained value, than a necessity for gold, that was more the want of small change of well asstop to the run, thereby proving the correctness Government to circulate them, and this put a CHINESE SUGAR CANE IN scorching. means of safety. Permission was obtained from one pound notes ready to issue, suggested the few thousand pounds. In this state of things according to Lord Ashburton's pamphlet, only a use of the public, to make an economy on the turns, only £1,027,000 remaining in its cellars-£500,000 from the unclaimed dividends for the December 17, it had, according to the official re-It was in fact, the merest accident that saved

1808.-A revision of the public expenditure to pay out to their last guinea." rent. The directors had, however, determined -tot off mets of olds of bluow noitutitani sidt 1807.—The bank dividends were raised from 7 | that a doubt was seriously entertained whether gold, from the 11th to the 14th of December,

of candidates is transmitted to the court of into the third, and push the fires as much as make short miles," is a Danish rendering of a thing but its own shell, and thinks it the great Bank is vested in the whole Court of Directors, advise the operator to provide himself with three

> amounted to £4,350. The total number em- for more than one month-that it is more nutrififty-four assistants, the salaries of whom rience-having fed it to horses, cattle and hogs Mercury, and other papers, have stated that

> there would seem to be no question, and the in- penses amounted to about 8 cents per gallon t the trading and banking classes of the kingdom, the mill. Wood costs \$3 per cord, and my exonly averaged £7,525,000. Of the relief to lons per day-the three kettles keeping up with authorized by the Peel Act, as high as eight mil- fuel, and the capacity of the mill and kettles. My added because the Provincial Bank circulation, 10 cents per gallon, depending on the locality for

> vision made by the Government being the addi- cents per gallon, it will yet be the best paying tion was enlarged legitimately. During the late of fodder and 25 to 40 bushels of seed, equal to selband 000,1 of 005 most shely inelq sdr sA

> ovods undit vient an intringement of the Peel Act at page pick bere-ment and the most share and on the gailons, (5 brevels) of syrup will be the

Georgia state this is the average with them. England, for the sake of its dealers and the public although experimenters in South Carolina and pensions. The extent to which the Bank of dred gallons per acre can be raised in this State this way I believe three bundred gallons of syrup is that ! - Thomas Carlyle

unless some better manure than stable manure | thy success amount to | If the thing is unjust, the common cane, a very exhausting erop, and God's name, no." Thy " success?" What will light, sandy-bottom soil. It is, no doubt, like call halt, fling down thy baton, and say, "in pressed opinion that the best soil for the culti- ahead for thee, to bluze centuries long for thy

juice, six gallons juice making one of syrup. It indicating a density equal to the Louisiana cane | His escape from serious injury was wonderful. Baume's sacharometer stood at 74 to 8 deg., swore all dumb waiters from that time forth. was my own; with thermometer at 80 deg., was nearly kilt, entirely," and furthermore, forrate per acre, 150 gallons. The next lot crushed He remarked upon being liberated, "shure he 80 deg. Baume's sacharometer stood at 8 deg. : ries, "barking" his person in several places. juice making one of syrup with thermometer at with great violence down a distance of four stogave some three hundred gallons—seven gallons matter of course, was immediately precipitated Gemme in the Mississippi bottom, soil light ma, and still standing on the top of the dummy, A lot of some two acres, grown by Mr. A. St. bottom, was about like the first.

lone. Another lot, grown by Hon C. C. Zeigler, of juice to one of syrup, rate per acre, 120 galgallous, thermometer 80, Baume 5. Ten gallons grown by L. C. Menard, Esq., gave about twenty acre, sixty gallons. Another lot, from a rich, twelve gallons of juice for one of syrup, rate per Republican relates that a Hibernian of more zeal syrup, with the thermometer at 80 degrees. Baume's sacharometer stood at 44 deg. Taking one-tenth of an acre, gave about six gallons spot of old ground, well manured in the spring, The first lot, grown by Mr. E. Guibourd on a

menced erushing and boiling. lons capacity, on the 15th of September I comtles of sixty-five, forty-five and twenty-five galiron rollers two feet in diameter, and three ket-

Having procured a horse-power mill, with east rould be in the richness of the juice. soils, so as to ascertain what difference there ral persons to plant small patches in different About the time I planted mine, I induced seve

to hybridize it, from the fact that the process of dection will satisfy any one that it is impossible experimented with it last year. A moment's rethe contrary asserted by almost every one who not hybridize. I was a little surprised to find well satisfied that this species of plants could To noitsvillus shi tsuiggs brang ton bib I

headed out, and those were ripe about Septem August 15th, the most forward plants were June 1st it began to pierce the ground; about each way, and covered about one inch; about The seeds were planted in hills, three feet apart "broken up," on account of stumps and roots shrubbed. Found great difficulty in having it from which the trees and undergrowth had been Joth, five acres on a high ridge of new ground, On account of the late spring, I planted, May

duces me to lay before it the result of my extivation of this new sugar-producing plant, in-

sion of the bank stock to the amount of cold.

The Wit is the god of moments, but genius is

Son, yet learned he obedience by the things that

tues of veracity and honesty as the root of al

ody yd thorq tdgien abasirt eid tadt tdguodt sd

TOBACCO-Has met a very limited inquiry, and the

NAAL STORES-But little doing, and the sec

suction, at 22c; 75 bbls do at 25c, and 220 bbls 27

ogwood on private terms.

FEATHERS—But few offering, and but little de-

Actal

COTTOX—The market has been quiet. The recofpts and stocks continue very small, and the demand
has been limited. Soles of 120 bales of 130 the cost, the inter only for Middinay Fait Upland.

DRUGS AND DYES—There has been very little
tolding. Among the sales were 150 casks Sods Ash at
most Saltpetre at 13a tick were 150 casks Sods Ash at
lined Saltpetre at 13a tick were 150 casks Sods Ash at
Logwood on private terms.

HARGA The reception and aboves of queryinton Bark no sales of describing the start of the start of describing the continues and all the start of the sales of the

BARK - The receipts and stocks of Quercitton Bark to soles. Innertal values of

Aless been are commend to small total tots sinyle stores are size where the shared cash. Broom has been but little far, and shore is but little bete. Simall sales quived after, and there is but little bete. Sides at the condense at the we on time. A lot of 16 condense bounders, the first arrival of the season, sold at about 90; and some at 15c we have server the season, we again reduce our quotations. Soles of 150 barrels from the first arrival of the barrels were at 15c, and 500 beyen at 15c, and 500 learned are worth arrival.

bid at \$3.12 , and one lor at \$3.05 y. bid at lor Wheat

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

uq bucces paac qoo

the Englishman said-" Why, it looks very much man took a friend of his, an Englishman, to see

and by his thirty-ninth year, had established the mind; at twenty-three, demonstrated the phenomonks, for they died; and so the metal obtaine learned treatise on conic acctions that had been

that after becoming sick they rapidly futtened; A YOUTHFUL GEXH'S.-Paseal was the great lentine, a monk of Erfurth, while engaged in his wind the future King outran the plebeians, dollars, he promised that this money should be district-all the thorough Teuton blackguards manner. He collected all the loose boys of the

A ROYAL FREAK. -- It appears by a letter

genius of his time. At twelve years of age,

was quite as nearly run down on the evening of four feet apart and nine inches in the rows; in thee again, to all forever; what kind of success ouives that it should be planted in drills, about bells, or leading articles visible or ardible, to (bagass) would make a good manure, but its abolished and annihilated thing. Success! In same soil. Consider the crushed cane lay trampled out of sight, to all mortal eyes an It has been suggested that the crushed cane acre; but I have no doubt an acre with a good Ny friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Wool-

THE JUST AND TRUE. -One strong thing I MODASSES—The man and the stock by consider abluments to the Eastward. The only sales repeated Set black Syrup, on terms not made the 250 bbla New York Syrup, on terms not made the 25 bbla Set Set sales and made the 25 bbla Set sales and http:S—Are dull, and the stock has been increased by forther articles, and the stock has been increased. HOPs—The demand continues quite limited, and the sales have been only in a small way, at 9a l2c. The forms and Western and Western and Western and we Esseven and ever a from have come under our notice. It DON—The market continues extremely quiet. The demand for Pig Metal has been limited, and asles are only in small lote, at \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It and \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It and \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It and \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It and \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It and \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It are seen and \$25 \$\psi\$ ton, 6 months for No. It is entirely months for No. It is not not not be an and on the seen at an infar, when and on the second in the control of the Spanish Sole and Slaughter, and price a are well made. Spanish Sole and Slaughter, and price a are well made. It is not not not an unland. on an old field in the rich alluvial Mississippi little scheme Patrick found, after getting upon "dumb waiter" with it. Unfortunately for his and easiest way would be to go down upon the ed in the kitchen, concluded that the quickest the upper story of the house for an article need-FRUIT—There has been less inquity for Raising, and in some instances rather lower rates have been accepted. In the receipts of meat descriptions of domestic Fruit are increasing. Sales of trivial Apples, in lots, at Ernit are increasing. Sales of trivial Apples, in lots, at Ernit are increasing. Sales of trivial Apples, in lots, at Grand Crander descriptions of domestic object of crander free from \$6 is \$1.50, as in quality.

GINSENGE—But little offering. Sinail sales of GINSENGE—But little offering. Sinail sales of quot-thous may be considered as nominal.

HEMP—Continues exceedingly quiet, and no sales quote the continues are continued and the continues of the continues are continued and the than discretion, who is employed at the Hamp-

and the unlucky thumb was put out again. - Mewas a struggle as to the possession of the door, to the stair-head. The surgeon resisted; there was set, the duke wished to conduct the surgeon his surgeon, Felix, to set it. When the thumb out of joint. The king, on hearing of it, sent dmudt sid guittuq nadt ytujui radto on baniatsus In exemplifying his politeness, the duke had

LETTING HIMSELF DOWN.-The Springfield

to bow the ambassador into his carriage. at the drop, jumped out into the street in time opened one of the windows, and, not frightened following him. M. de Coislin, quite in despair, passage, he locked the door, to prevent the duke bold stroke. In consequence, on arriving in the saw that Coislin could only be vanquished by a ness between them, in which the ambassador Acceptance of the province of the control of the co not permit it. Hence arose a contest of politethe ambassador, himself a very polite man, would wished to accompany him to the street. But a foreign ambassador paying him a visit, he ness of the Due de Coislin was so great, that, on A VERY POLITE GEATLEMAX.—The polite-

Respectfully, J. P. ST., St. Generice, Mo., Oct. 25, 1857. J. F. ST. JAMES. African "Imphee," which will not grain readily its importation into China from Africa has much this plant will not pay; either the Sorgho since montacture of sugar in large quantities from I am satisfied from my experiment that the

The syrup sells readily here at one dollar per houn liw ii olited tast and in (anollag son of taiq nous matter with the hand, is added (about one twenty-four hours and cleaning off all the glutiof the slippery elm (nimus fulra) in water for If vegetable albumen, made by steeping bark

Duck sold at 75c for Southern, and 75c/75c for Fenns.

There has been an active inquiry for Corn, and about 30 uce bush sold at sousie for tid vellow; 75c for old and new mixed, and 30 uses for for two. One are in good and new mixed, and 30 uses for leaven a safe for Penna 25c for Delaware, and 30 uses for Penna 180 VISIONS—The receipts of all kinds from the PROVISIONS—The receipts of all kinds from the proper is extremely light. Solve of Vices at 8190 uses. Of Perk his safe for proceed Mean at 8190 use. The sales of City pecked these Beet at 810 uses of City necked Meas at 810 uses of the sales of City pecked Meas Beet and Confined to small lots for ship's stores at 815 uses the sales of City necked Meas Beet and Store and City of the sales and Store and changes from the bottom, and thus prevents the incidental mention of there being a box of that management depends on their discretion, By no means attempt to concentrate with a slow and the whole security which the public have for line on the kettles, as the syrup will be scorched. ment of the monetary department to government, mit the juice in the kettles to get below the fire charter they are not responsible for the manage- yet discovered. Care must be taken not to percollectively, upon certain occasions; but by the rises to the surface. This is the best clarifier management of the affairs of the bank, and pe-raltics attach to their conduct, individually or They are responsible for the ing one pound of potash in four gallons of water, to the proprietors, they merely retained their ing, a half pint of potash water, made by dissolvwhen the 25 per cent. bonus on stock was given mains it will turn red. While the juice is boilsessing only the amount of qualification, and juice, retains its color. As long as any acid reprices have invoiced duriest. These shades wery ittue inquiry for export, and only 8600 bbis standard and 15.1.8. We have been sold; superfine at \$5.25.2.5.1. Meleding 2000 bbis exits at family and there you at \$5.25.0.5.5.1 including \$5.25.5.5.5. Including \$5.25.5.5.5. Some extra femily and the \$5.25.5.5. Some extract at \$8.5.5.5.5. Some extract at \$8.5.5.5. There has been a steady inquiry for home of sumption within the singe of the above quotations. By we from its dult, but the stock is light since in \$8.5.5. Some extract the industrial sales in \$8.5.5. Some extract at \$8.5.5. Some extract the stock is superior at \$8.5.5. Some extract at \$8.5. Some extract at \$8.5.5. directors have adhered to the practice of pos- into the kettle, until litimus paper, dipped in the 1694.—The commencement of an era of wild the discretion given it, with a view to its own was the demand made upon the bank itself for of the Governor £400. For many years the consistency of cream, as soon as the juice is put

six months after a definitive treaty of peace. In emergency. Within a short space of three is always instituted concerning his private to the juice at a temperature of 200 degrees Another bill was passed further extending the gage in any transactions whatever. The Bank versed in monetary matters. When an in- side of the ladle, and breaks off as if made into Buspe, and breaks off as if made into advices from Europe, and the brokers closed their books and refused to en- eligible, although many of these seets are so well is concentrated, when the syrup drops on the PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. the transfer of exchequer bills, committed by quer bills fell to sixty-five shillings discount, and formly come in. Quakers are not The syrup, which is made in the small hettle,

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

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And which will purify and instruct, instead of demoralizing and corrupting, the youthful mind. Especially will its conductors avoid, in the publication of the weekly news, all those long and disgusting reports—unfortunately now so common—of

THE FAMILY CIRCLE; parent may allow freely to enter

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NOVELET, BY T. S. ARTHUR. We design commencing in the first paper of January, an original

THIRTY-SIX YEARS In these times of Bank suspensions and Mercantile suspensions, the proprietors of the Saruspar Eventue Post call the attention of the reading public to their old and armly-established weekly paper, as the paper that never suspends. For over

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EMPLOYMENT FOR THE VEAR,—Persons and pleasant by addressing the addressing ROBERT SEARS, published pleasant ROBERT SEARS, published pleasant ROBERT SEARS, published pleasant ROBERT SEARS, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Towns of the same wants and tastes and the same wants and tastes find the same implements and modes of expression in all times and places. The Solvent banks are countied by the same implements and modes of expression in all times and places. The Solvent banks are countied by the same implements and modes of expression in all times and places. The Solvent banks are countied by the solvent banks are connected and keres of connected an

in keeping them; and had rather, dying, leave

be happy in spending them, he will be miserable

ragim of modw tadt ; a todtone orow yout li an

riches, as if they were his own; yet so use them,

accountable to the State, and fined for being un-

termed a 'a good bargain,' he was rendered

si tadvi obem to ,emret spoogstnavbe noqu

'If in Sparts, a young man purchased an estate

To What Yankee would have lived in Sparta

person who stole the goods in question to bring

which is called fefregamation, that you cause the

resurrection at the last day, and by that name

Him who shall come to judge the quick and the dead, and the world by fire, and by the general

and the End, by the general resurrection, and by

Holy Ghost, by Alpha and Omega, the Beginning

name of the Father, and the Son, and of the tion: "-I do conjure, constrain, adjure, and com-mand you spirits, Anadays, Anada, Anacar, in the

his pipers was found the following "incanta

by the Liverpool magistrates to gaol for three

nonths, charged with fortune-telling. Among

A Modery "Ixcarration,"-On Friday

bud to that fair circlet the grace of her form

the forty-seventh (will Mr. Hillard exense us!) to

earry us up to forty-six; and lovely Utah will be

Scosho, Dacotah, and Columbus Territories California would make forty-three. Arixons

States demanded from the area now included in

tion, will give us forty-one. Two additional

tories, will swell the aggregate to thirty-seven.

braska, and Washington, already thriving Terri-

ing. It is hoped that they will be admitted the

whose constitutions are already formed or form-

place, there are Oregon, Kansas, and Minnesota,

terity-seven? But so it is. In the first

States, originally thirteen, and now thirty-one,

fair way of earrying the number of sovereign lieve, without looking into it, that we are in a

FORTY-SEVEN STATES -- Would any one be-

The accounts from the mining districts were

There was also a run on Messrs, Tallant & Weld, and several others, but none of them had

which compelled the firm to close. Several at-faciments had been made.

The news of the protest of Mesers, Luther & Church's drafts at New York, had caused a run,

Mr. Harasthy, late refiner in the Mint, had

meetings were held, at which resolutions were

caused a general gloom in San Francisco. The Courts immediately adjourned. Various mass

The news of the loss of the Central America

at Havana, and sailed for New York on the 25th

night's later news from California, had arrived

The Pacific Mail Steamship's Company steamer

Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with a fort-

from Havana, reached New Orleans on Nov.

tigation in the course of fifteen or twenty days.

-sorni riodt omnsor yldadorq lliw stonoissimmos

silication of these assets and limities. The

The report sent to the Governor contains a clas-

circulation, deposits, and checks marked good.

of two million seven hundred thousand dollars.

He were informed that the ascertained liabili-

THE BASK OF PESSSELVASIA.-REPORT OF

sules of C'000 bales, the market closing With a

riday the measures of renet adopted ereated an

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.-The sales of cotton

again besieged by Sena Sahib with fifty thou-

hundred. The mutineers of the Gwallor Con

fained, but it is believed to be less than twelve

ted structurers, and all of the erew, more lost, or the latest advises from Delhi say the

was wrecked off Sydney. One hundred and

ailerten A of lamod Tround quite dedgad off

The Bank of France had raised its discount

umi toom llin tuoundirel deitird odT

became more cheerful on learning that the Go-

Bristol, Manchester, Edinburg, and other places,

The feeling among the business circles

land, and a heavy run prevailed on all the banks

There had been a great money panie in Sec.

Exchequer bills improved. All kinds of pro-

The English money market was steadier on

rious acelamations in all the commercial cities

council and the news was received with fuwas instantaneous. The panic im

London; Talman, Grenel & Co. of Liverpool;

panie :- City of Glasgow Bink; Sanderson,

duce immediately advanced considerably.

throughout the kingdom.

minely days bills to lu per cent.

decline in cotton ranged from ld. a lid.,

ennd Lebels.

ston of the Governor of the State.

CALIFORNIA MEWS.-The Daniel Webster,

2sth, with half a million of dollars.

good. The markets were inactive,

Journals of the steamer.

been indicted for embezzling \$150,000.

coming winter, making the members of the Confederacy thirty-four. Then New Mexico, No

examin to theart out an encisiony of

Henderson, alias Briber, was committed

Solvent bands and selections for Solvent bands [27]
Solvent bands and Solvent bands [27]
Solvent bands and solvent bands [27]

Anoly 3

Constantly on panic A and Set 7 th Set.

Constantly on panic a large secortmont of the above
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Por Country Sents, Villas, or City Residences.

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Ty hose sands of it! have nearly run out, discovered

while in the bast indee, a certain cure for COUGHS

SUPPION, ASTHAL, BESULITY. The remedy

COLIBS, and GENERAL, BESULITY. The remedy

was green up to die, the had besind much of the wonder

ful esturaire and the first granting to the child, and and

the first in the tent of the world, and the broad in the sould

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ful esturaire and the succeeded in realizing his wishes. His

ful esturaire is all parts of the world, and had happy. Wishing to

child was cured, and is now alive and well. He sig
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and explaint the conflictly health well. He sig
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child was cured, and is now alive and well. He sig
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United States, to curage in a scent sea and county in the they can under thom \$1,000 to \$2,000 a part, but part in a control barrier by a control but 151 Philadelphia, Part 160 b.

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On the 2st ultime, Catharias, wife of John Coll
On the 3st ultime, Catharias, wife of John Coll

On the 25d ultime, Janes W. Stocker, seed 32 years the 25d ultime. Mrs. Elekacer, wife of John Sloved 33 years.

On the 22d altimo, Mrs. Maria, Bruh. agod 22 years.
On the 22d altimo, Mrs. Maria, wile of Geo. W. Waton aced appears.
On the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Ellzabeth Leidy, agod 56.
On the 23d altimo, Mrs. Ellzabeth Leidy, agod 56.
On the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Harvier, agod 45 years
and to months.

od 25 years, the notation of Arabakers, with of Bentl, Price, of 25 years, the notation of Liter, danchete of Robit, and Mary formers, ared 17 years and 3 months.

On the Sist witness, Arabakers, V. Hararis, wife of J. J. (deg. Harris), and on the notation of the notati

On the 2st utilino, Mrs. Aza Buna, daughter of Eliza-on the 2st utilino, Mrs. Aza Buna, daded dayens.
On the 2st utimo, Mrs. Maryas W. Youre, aged 3s, On the 2st utimo, Jons I., Ross, aced 3s years.
On the 2st utimo, Mrs y Aza, write of John II. Black, Class years.

On the 24th ultime, Sarah M. wife of Samuel Riley,

DEVLHS.

he itth ultimo, by the Rev. C. R. Denne, Mr. V. Gresers, to Mass Preparity, W. Severer, physiological and property of the physiological physics of the physiological physiological

On the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. George A. Durberow,
Nr. Williaka J. Herix, to Miss Catheriae Daler,
On the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. James Mgensery, Mr.
Are were Maleriae and Rev. James Mgensery, Ala
to Miss Mascarer, Lovery, of the city.
On the Side Ann. by the Rev. Joseph Arwood, Mr.
Generae Rosermer I. Lovery, of the city.
General of the Mark of the Rev. Joseph Arwood, Mr.
Generae Rosermer of the Mark A. Govr, both of Glogenter effect.

[] Marriage notices must always be accompanied by

NARRIAGES.

SERVI REDICTION OF PRICES IN LANDING AND LANDING THE STORY OF PRICES IN LANDING AND A SON, Important and Manual to Concern the Story Important and Manual to Concern the Story Indicates and Manual to Concern the Story Indicates and Manual to Concern the Story Indicates and Indicates

21st ultimo, SARAH ANN, wife of G. F. Byers,

ultimo, Mrs. Ellen McKindless, azed 36, ultimo, Mrs. Ellen, wife of Benj. Frick,

visites, to engage in a genteel business, by white to the \$200 per mouth can be realized. For particular, W. R. ACTON, W. R. ACTON, Thindeless, with stamp, 41 N. 610 St., Philade.

2.000 AGENTS WANTED, cirher Ladies

CEASE TO READ THIS!

130 Chestaut St., below Fourth, Phila

NOSTROHT & TRANS

HOBERT SEARS, Publisher, Publishe

S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

o abilities advertisement DR, H. JAMES, Ayment of this advertisement DR, H. JAMES, Address No. 19 Grand Street, N. J. Jersey City, N. J. Jersey City, N. J.

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'ANAIGNI

par Solvent benks hexitectr, par Solvent banks

Pail ADELPHIA, November 28, 1837.

CHERTS TOCKS

Wil sport & Eimire

Tiona Preferred

nad A ratt

BY S. MCHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER,

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

THE STOCK MARKET.

MISCEPTYAEOUS.

HSIA

HSIJTTHE

POULTRY AND GAME.

FRUIT.

VEGETABLES.

15 84 120 | Tripo to 150

18 and Lound | 18 a 81

As a worker of the control of the state of t

MEATS

Nos, 727 and 729 Arch Sireet,

ATMEN A GRIDSERO

r are propared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 48 Ar.

Street on The HERE AND AND THE HEAD OF THE HEAD.

BOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Thome de Gamond. To an English ear this

The projector of the scheme is a certain M. A.

land and Prance by means of a submarine funnel

rule of a stupendous project tor connecting Eng-

thirty hours, she meekly replied, "I rended,"

to neithmental add guitab that sale would at an Io

as if nothing had happened. On being inquired

hesband and as selely delivered a few hours after

thirty hours, and was finally extricated by her

nineteen years of age, and who then was near her

Calabria in 1683, a beautiful woman of Oppido,

Then the great earthquake took place in

guied for to agelizing out tot stodto guisuda

linds bins ; wal soft retain of seesing linds stotal

to part with my share of it whenever our legis-

one another, I. for my part, own myself willing

bleetly of adrenting, calamniating and defaming

much of it as you please; but if it means the

mensures and political opinious, let us have as

THERTY OF THE PRESS.-If by the li-

l'eriodical deniers generally throughout the

Me VALLY & CO., 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nasma St., N. V. HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.

DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St.,

JAMES DAVEYPORT, St. Paul, Minnesola.

J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.

MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala. ELI ADAMS, Davenport, Iowa, E. SEMON, Richmond, Va.

SAFFORD & PARK, Norwich, Conn.

HAGAN & BROTHER, Nathwille, Tonn.

cheerfully consent to exchange my liberty of

abu-ed myself. - Franklin.

m order su-pending the restriction of the charter liberty of discussing the propriety of public

In the midst of the panie the Treasury issued berty of the press we understand merely the

The following fullures occurred during the A.GUNTER, No. 99 Third St. Lonisville, Ky. HAGAN & BROTHER, Nashville, Tonn.

confinement, was buried beneath the ruins for

I s. The stock has been lately giving the de-

sounds very much like gammon.-Panch.

LIPE MODELLON
LONGLIBVLION
LONGLIBVE OF THE MIDNERS
LONGLIS OF THE M

deavis, should be to the front

By R. B. Joyes, Lables' And Gentlemen's Salooms

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS.

Spring Chickens 31 a 1 Spring Chickens 37 a 1 Chick are P pair 57 a 1 25 a 25

16 a35 Honey ib

PEXARTANANA SHORE SOIVER DAILS AND STANK SHORE SHORE SHORE SHORE SHORE SOIVER SOIVER SHORE SHORE

No. 39 South Third Street.

By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

BANK NOTE LIST.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HUNT & MINER, Pittsburg. the day after the Atlantic sailed. QUETED.

BURNEAM, PEDERHEN & CO., Boston, Mass. A fearful financial panic occurred in England FIXANCIAL PANIC IN EMCLAND-PANIC

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

MEWS ITEMS.

country for their country's good. THE Cleveland Plaindealer says, the 1 ree

Though a penneton, it came out that in making up a bank at it on the state of the s found about five finite from his home, well and betties.

A KAZSAS BAZE.—During the debate on the banking stricles of the Kansas Constitudays, over a rough and mountainous country, but on the sixth day, the little wanderer was tuted, and continued without success for five BILLONY from tome recently. Search was at once meta) an Table of brishing of lijer of 000,088

Tottil a Litter

renowne iitheld,

don, yet

boy, between four and five years old, a son of EXTRAORDIXARY PRESERVATION - A little Dut it was of considerable power. short duration, lasting only two or three seconds. EMPTEQUAKE IN KENTICKY.—A severe carth-quake was experienced at Columbus, Ky., on the morning of the 17th uit. The shock was of Daib nd bigert 3 aucT the colony increases until the little pests actually once begin to make their bome in his body, and deters is wounded ever so slightly, the shrimps at

Mississippi) which was nearly eaten up by alteriorings. It seems that when one of these monsolt to druok) sained again the Balize (Mouth of the THE ALLIGATOR'S EXEMY. - An alligator was moilegiven to notiquiness a of sidatoval suspended. The mild weather since, is, however, clee in this vicinity, that marigation is virtually drifted, and such a snow embargo is upon the

at is so blocked up with snow, the tow path is so Courier says the canal has not frozen up yet, but THE ERIE CANAL-The Lockport (X. Y. indiction in the chigible for the civil and military Jews, all of whom, without distinction of race or mier of T of all his subj ets, Asboumedans, Christians and their spaint is it. Trunking to nonk state of the equality but a their state of the equality o

Linformation the people of Stearns county had reto the St. Paul Pioneer, says that the newspaper A NO. be defore, raise funds to relieve the destitute population of solite nose Stearus county, who were said to be literally, 2000 dams stearus to death. A letter from Stearus county, according to death. A letter from Stearus county, since the set Paul Pioneer, says that the newspaper cetter, of the meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, to weeks ago, an announcement was made of a pub DEPLORABLE STATE OF IGNORANCE. A few Disputch suys, will start again shortly.

ing the past week in this city was los-

BOARD OF HEALTH.-The number of deaths

wooden rail as they advanced. The locomotive

to tros a nwob yal of alsodie outs of se

bue hag at a time, the other was certified out and containce with the charter, to exhibit a cash capital of \$50,000. While the Governor counted

plete, and . The experiment, though the first made, had per-

he had being made with a new description of locomobe had be had the was done mid \$50,000

ACCHATIST WERE LOCOMOTIVE.—At Moscow, lately,
be had be had be nede with a new description of locomoties council was excited by an experiment
be had be used to make with a new description of locomoties council was careful and locomoties the found of the streets, and so constructed
the found

riminal Last time. This will furnish employment to AMAX many who have been idle for some time past, and col. Several of the mills in the Fifth Ward, also, the ree it. Disputch says, will start again shortly. ouble spatch says that several of the Sligo pron works on here, resumed this week, and are now running RESUMING WORK -The Pittsburg (P.) Dis-

ith t tail, which had the effect of stopping him in-Ho at the railroad cepot in Lancaster, Pa., and in the railroad cepot in Lancaster, Pa., and office at the railroad cepot in Lancasta, seized the animal's that Age any days since, a fiery young horse, attached to a tree of a lectured in which two young men were an place of a lecomotive of a lecomotive. NEW MODE OF STOPPING A HORSE.-A few

some in covers, and he finds that about one pound to stoly aft bed is sufficient. Soup-ki' ters, and finds them much more comfortable and parts of pleasant to sleep under. He pastes the edges M. So together and spreads them between two light on three beds in his house, instead of comfor m price says that he uses coverings of old newspapers

upon it. A CHEAP BED COVER.—A correspondent full we we think, was " putting rather too fue a point ciate was addicted to profane swearing! This, s person with whom he would have to assorefused a situation a few days before, because

who recently ran off from that city, taking with for indebtedness to the city and country banks, him a married woman—not bis wife. He had circulation, deposits, and checks marked good. sette, tells of a "regular licensed preacher," These assets consist of bills receivable, bonds, mortgages, real estate, & c., and the liabilities, Dearly \$600,000 in specie.

England upwards of a million and a half in thes of the bank amount to about two million dolding the present of the amount to about two million dolding to the accountry of the property of the THE CUXARD mail steamer Arabia, carried to ing an article against the Governor of Na-

gence, and the result, thus far, is in the posses The investigation was conducted with due diliceeded at once to a discharge of their duties deilduq vot nosing offin invortit used sad, Tran ger, met in this city on the 17th uit, and protiam Moran, editor of the Mexican Extraordibeing negotiated for by the revolutionists. Wil-Judge J. T. Hale, Eli Slifer, and J. C. Bomberpresent. The partial report of the commission was scaled on Wednesday night, the 25th ult, and sent to Harrisburg. The commissioners, and stand life probable, and the return of Santa Ann of Comonfort regarded as certain, the sacrifice another general revolution impending, the fall sylvania, have concluded their labors for the and report on, the condition of the Bank of Penn-

LATER advices from Mexico, say that the condition, pointed by Governor Pollock to examine into at Danville, Ky., in 1793. the infirmities of old age. Mr. Birney was born THE COMMISSIONERS. - The commissioners ap from paralysis, which has recently been com-plicated with heart disease, and aggravated by such suffering during the past twelve rears Amboy, A. J., at the age of 65 years. He has tendency to a still further advance. The quota

evening of last week, at Eagleswood, near Perth for the Presidency in 1844, died on Thursday improved feeling, and prices advanced \$4, with JAMES G. BIRXEY, the anti-slavery candidate ton city from Kansas. GOVERSOR WALKER has arrived at Washing-

no Jostum off of piner learning a sew oroll ing this week. The New York course will be before the Association of Merchants and Clerks. for the neek amount to only 11,000 bales, in consequence of the depression and panic in monetary affairs. On Meducaday and Thursday the CHARLES MACKAY will deliver a course of lectures in Brooklyn and X-w York, commence-

on the city people found in Delhi were bayon and the third free square found in the city, fighting in the found in the by stabbing herself with her scissors, but is now charge of an attendint, she attempted snieide hady bewailed the loss most piteously, and soon in come in being sent home in

visiting near Columbus, Ohio, became much at-tached to a mocking bird in the house of her relatives. The bird sickened and died. The was reducted on the 25th of September, was supplies. It was reported that Lucknow, which A vorse lady from Kentucky, who was tingent had been subdued by enting off their

and says that Mr. Taylor passes the winter with his bride at Moscow, where she has relatives reexact extent of the British loss is not yet ascer-Gotha, Sezony, to Miss Hausen, of Gotha; took place on the 27th of October. The House Jourquite servily years - Noss. Ploughman, The Manufact of Mr. Beyord Taylor, in three cons, owred by the same person, nearly or

twenty-two or three, making the united ages of of them must now be over tir, nly, and probably March. The ages of the other two are not pre-cisely known, but one of them was purchased in 1839, and the other in 1840; consequently, each known to have been twenty-four years old last Mways been owned by the same person, and is cattle. One of them was raised on the farm, has to keems, which constitute her whole stock of same arnot tadt lo ibal a tedt su surtotai , not

LOXGEVITY OF COWS.-A friend from Milrale .- Le Nord, of Brussels. would do honor to the best of European Genethe Hindoos display a system of tactics which some time ago, that the military movements of

of all communication between that place and of the Bank of Ergland. The eff et of this order position six hall a from Delbi, after having cut They are in their turn besieged by the Sepoys, believed the resting a manuscript of the sepoys, The English troops at Delbi are in a more diffi-cult position than they were before the assumit. Grant & Co., of Swahsen; Stergman & Co., of Ban, Brodice & Co., of London; Munros BUSSIAN VIEW OF THE PALL OF DELIN. I think this does very well for our common breed Merchants, of Liverpool: Mackenzie, Bansey, & Co., of Dundee; Draper, Picton & Co., of Co., Stationers, of London: Fletch & Skeet, Stationers, of London; Coddington & Co., Iron Sandman & Co., of London; Wilson, Morgan &

we-rear old helfer,) a calf that weighed one hundred and tecuty pounds, before it was a day old ! It lays no claim to high blood or pedigree. "Exta Wagner, of this place, is raising (from a A WEIGHTY CALP -A correspondent wriare in Jail, under bonds, or pledged to leave the from her home in New York, by a Mr. Tyler, token up. Mrs. Lewis, who was enticed away Lovers of Berlin Heights, who have been on trial several days at Sandusky, Ohio, have been

RUNNING DOWN A BILL; OR, HOW TO AVOID A DUN.

A story is told of Mr. ----, well known in this city as a easy-dispositioned, good sort of fellow, who has unconquerable scruples against paying debts-not so much from ethical as financial reasons; believing, with the famous epigramatist, Martial, that Nature absolves him from all pecuniary liabilities to whom she has not given the means of discharging them.

Some time ago a certain collector for a merchant tailor found among his bills one for forty dollars, for a suit of clothes, against our hero, whom we will call Jenkins. The collector called at Jenkins's place of business, and presented the memorandum of indebtedness. Jenkins ran his eye over it hastily and carelesely, and returned it, saying:

"There's some mistake about this: I owe them twenty-five dollars for a coat, I know-but nothing more. They've got some one else's bill mixed up with mine. Tell Jones, Robinson & Co., (we will so style the firm) I'll call down and see about it."

The collector retired, and surrendered the bill into the hands of J., R. & Co., but they hearng or seeing nothing of their debtor for three months, again sent the specimen of their chirography to Jenkins.

"Hallo!" exclaimed that worthy, "what's this? Forty dollars for a pair of pants? Well, that is a good price. Look here, my friend, (to the collector) there's a big error here some where, and I intend to have it rectified. Tell your employers I'll be down there in a week or two and have that thing straightened."

A second time the collector departed, and delivered his message as he had received it. The tailors knew that their bill was correct, and waited patiently for Jenkins many weeks, but he came not.

Once more the bill was made visible by the collector to the eye of Jenkins, who blustered

"What the mischief is all this about? Why, confound it, all I got there was a summer vest, the one I have on now-forty dollars for thiswell, that is cool! Tell Jones, Robinson & Co., their book-keeper must be drunk. The price of the vest was four dollars-I remember it well-I'll pay that some time when I am passing. Just tell them so."

Three months more elapsed, and Jenkins never came near the store to settle or arrange his bill, and for the fourth time it went back

"Forty, forty; forty-what?-dollars?" questioned Jenkins, squinting at the paper-"forty devils! Well, that's a good joke! Oh, yes, I see ha, ha, ha! Why, bless your soul, that is intended for forty cents; they've put the figures in the wrong column. I was going to Louisville one day, and I stepped into their place and bought a pair of socks, and as they had no change convenient for a ten dollar note, I told them I'd step in and pay it; and, by Jove I've never thought of it since. It's all right: but I haven't a dime in my pocket as it happens. I'll be down that way to-morrow, though, and drop in and pay the trifle."

Seven, eight, nine weeks passed, and no Jenkins. For the fifth time the collector stood in Jenkins's path with the ominous and everlasting bill.

Jenkins looked long at the bit of paper, appa-

rently lost in surprise, repeating: "Jones, Robinson & Co.,-Jones-Robinson -Jones-Jones"-and finally asked, "Who are

"Why, you knew," replied the collector, "the merchant tailors on Front between - and - streets."

"Let me see! I believe I have heard of such a firm, but nothing good of them, though. Jones, Robinson & Co. Oh, yes; they're a set of swindlers. I know them quite well-they can't play any of their sharp games on me. I never was in their store in my life. I'd be ashamed to be seen going into such a den of thieves. Forty dollars! Why, confound their villainy and impudence! Tell them, if they ever dare to speak to me on the subject, I'll kick them for their impertinence !"- Cincinnati Gazette.

A GOOD ONE .- A "Green Mountain Boy," (so called because the mountains, not the boys, are green,) tells the following spicy anecdote, which we do not remember to have seen in print. Roswell F-, a Vermont lawyer of distinguished ability, is now residing in St. Louis and in the first rank of the bar of Missouri, had brought a suit in Court which was really so plain a case for the plaintiff, that, having submitted the papers, and other proofs to the court, he felt that his client's interest really required no more, and he accordingly sat down without making the customary opening address to the jury. But the defendant's counsel more ambitions of rhetorical display, and probably conscious that the defence required the best abilities, rose and made a long harangue characterized by an immense flood of pompous words, as was his custom, but destitute of even an attempt at logic or reasoning of any kind. When he had dull on board steamboat, passengers tired to done, the plaintiff's counsel, who was expected death. Mr. Green prosecutes intimacy, and to make an elaborate speech in reply, rose and merely said-"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury-in this case I shall follow the example of the counsel for the defence, and submit the case without argument .--Boston Post.

FRIGHTFULLY MYSTERIOUS .- A gentleman sojourning at a fashionable watering place hotel, who was roomed next to two young ladies, overheard the following conversation one morning, recently. "My dear, I cannot find my bones, and how

can I go to breakfast? I shall look as if I had fallen to pieces." "I will lend you my skeleton, dear, if it will fit you."

"Oh, thank you! how kind! yes, exactly." Only one young lady appeared at breakfast. What was the condition of the one who lent her " skeleton !"

Oneida county fair, Job Crocker was trotting bride when unobserved by the rest of the party. his tall, gaunt colt at full speed, and in such an All cheerful; captain stands champagne; gen eager manner-with his head stretched for- tlemen joke Green; ladies all sympathy to ward, and his mouth wide open-as to attract bride; dinner and report in newspapers. Green the crowd, when Donaldson sung out, "Shut turns up as a widower three days after among your mouth, Job, or the draught will stop your the Pelicans. Bride has run away with porte-



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

A SHREWD YOUNG MAN.

Cousin .- "Charlie!-Just fancy what people are saying!"

CAPTAIN CHARLIE .- "Well, Susie!"

Cousin .- "That-that-you and I are going-a-a-to be-married!"

CHARLIE (with presence of mind) .- "A-never mind, Susie,-We know better-we are not so foolish!"

-From the London Punch.

AN INSULTING EPITHET.

The Gallie temperament appears, from the reports of the correctional police, to be peculiaraly sensitive upon the subject of epithets. Here is an instance:

Accused. "Yes, it is quite true. I do not deny what Galpy says. I fell upon him; but if he had said to any one what he did to me, he would have done precisely as I did."

Magistrate. "What did he say to you?" Accused. "What he said to me-what he said to me-he knows well enough. It suffices that I understood him."

Magistrate. "Galpy, what was it you said? Galpy. "I-I don't know; we abused one another, but I don't remember saying anything that should have induced him to beat me as

Magistrate. "Are there no witnesses ?" Witness. "I saw M. Souvette kick and strike M. Galpy."

Magistrate. "Did Galpy do anything to pro-Witness. "I don't know: I did not hear. I

only know that Souvette said that Galpy had applied an epithet to him that he could not

Another witness was called, who likewise stated that Souvette had beaten Galpy; but he added, that he had been provoked thereunto. Magistrate. "How provoked?"

Witness. "By an insulting word." Magistrate, "What word?" Witness. "Souvette said that he did not wish

t to be publicly repeated." Magistrate. "You are here to tell the truth and must disguise nothing."

Sourette. "Oh, you may tell it, for I am no what he called me, and I can prove it when I Witness. "Oh! then I will tell it; Galpy

called him an archæologist." Magistrate. "An archæologist! Well, that an insulting epithet? Archæologists have become itinerants but not vagabonds."

Witness. "Well, I don't know what means. It was Souvette who said it was an Magistrate. "Souvette, was it for being called an archæologist that you struck Galpy? Does that designation conceal some allusion to

to an archæological society?" Accused. "I, indeed! I don't even know what the word means; but the witness who has just spoken, exasperated me by saying: 'Why he has called you an archæologist, and you take no notice of it?' So I felt my honor concerned. and vindicated it accordingly.'

Souvette was condemned to fifteen days' im

HOW THEY CATCH HUSBANDS

OUT WEST. Unthinking gentleman, Mr. Green, has lady put under his charge by anybody, perhaps by gentlemanly stranger, who, in the confidence style, asks him to see her ashore, when they arrive at Snagville. Mr. Green, rather fascinated by his young protege, more or less. Very meets with bewildering success. Passengers continue to be very dull. Mr. Green continues to advance. Passengers wouldn't mind a little scandal to pass the time. 'Green's young lady is observed by other ladies-kind, good, sweet ladies-to cry a great deal in very conspicuous parts of the vessel, and suddenly muffle up her face and sob, or else run. Lady passengers, full of pity, conclude at once that Green is a wretch. Ask girl if he isn't; girl "boo-hoos." Grand indignation scene; gentlemen passengers hold a meeting: poble, impulsive hearts, let out their fine feelings; high-toned moral captain looks grimly and virtuously sagacious; winks to passengers. Takes Mr. Green aside, and bullies him about the girl; Green turns blue. Captain calls him villain before folks, and orders a marriage forthwith. Green declines. Captain produces two revolvers, a bowie-knife, and a clergyman. Green "caves in" and consents. Young lady overwhelmed, ladies overwhelmed, everybody overwhelmed, especially AT A TRIAL of three-year-old colts, at the captain's clerk, who exchanges winks with the monnaie and shirt-stude !

Agricultural.

WARMTH OF STABLES.

BY HARRY HIEOVER.

I am questioned on the subject of keeping a fine coat on horses in winter. My correspondent writes me word that his horses, even at this early part of the commencement of winter, show prognostics of coats that will by no means satisfy his particularity as to the fineness of them. If he was a man keeping two or three horses only, we might suppose his ill-luck had put him in possession of animals with a peculiar tendency to ong and rough coats in winter; but, as he keeps large number of horses, this cannot be the case besides which, he is a man of considerable forproper expenditure for the comfort of the man, and a good judge of horses; so it is not neglect, bad management, or any parsimony, that has produced what he complains of.

He further states he finds a difficulty in keepwholesome ventilation. I cannot conceive this of the class of my correspondents are not likely to be built but in such way as to be conducive to during the hunting season was never thought of the well-doing of their inhabitants, in all ways. however much the horse might show indications We must look further for the cause of the two of wanting it, and most of them do. failings complained of It strikes me that, as regards the prognostics

of long coats during the winter, my correspondent may have been guilty of an omission which s sure to produce the results complained of. This is the not keeping horses warm enough from the moment we find their summer coat bewinter one. At this season horses should be we do not in winter have them so when we are kept particularly warm. The plant of the young there. Let us act upon the same principle with dency to remaining short and fine, or growing comfortable; and then, if the stable and beds are long, in accordance with the warmth the body is properly kept and cleansed, so that no unplea any acts in your life? Have you ever belonged kept in at this particular time. It is said, "Pro- sant smell of an ammoniacal nature or otherwise vidence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb:" but if we were to denude the lamb in March of of that month will change, that the lamb may not the wholesome warmth exuding from the body suffer from our act. Be this as it may, I know short coats; the Norwegian and Russian, also the Scotch shelty, a long one. We must, therekeep him in an artificial Arab climate; and, be it recollected, the East was the original birth-It is only from habit and long use he has grown to thrive in a cold or even temperate one. I am quite convinced the young hair is influenced as to its growth by the feelings of the animal, arising from the temperature we make for him at the time its first germ shows itself. In some proof of this, a friend of mine brought from Nor- play in. way a horse of that country, and of the prevailing color, a kind of mouse-colored dun, with a blackish list down his back bone. He brought him over in the spring, and his coat would hide your fingers if you ran them through it. Change of climate caused him to shed this earlier than our horses do; and early in April he showed a sumner coat as fine as an English horse's. The coat might, perhaps, bave been fine in summer in his own country. The bison, who sheds his enormous covering in summer, is then as fine as our ox; but he gets it again as winter approaches; so, doubtless, would my friend's horse have done in Norway. His master, however, took my advice, and kept his Norwegian in (to him) a warm artificial climate from the moment he saw symptoms of a hair stirring. And I can youch for the fact that this horse carried a coat during the winter as fine as any hunter; indeed, it was particularly fine. The fact was that, from keeping him warm, and the change of climate, the horse's body and skin were in the state we may conclude the Eastern horses to be. We all know that many animals will change in color if taken to a cold climate. If, therefore, cold can so affect lieve the effect it has on its growth.

cold, and this calls attention to the warmth of of lime .- Homestead.

the stables; but when the horse began shedding his coat we probably felt warm enough, and consequently permitted our stables to be too cool. not to say cold-or, at all events, did not keep with their coats starting, we shut out every breath | that it can be so quickly done-one person can of air and run into the other extreme. It is too tie up a hundred trees in two hours." late; nothing but spring will then have any effect; the singeing-tin is then the only resource.

I am convinced a great deal of mischief is often done from giving horses, as it is termed, a "course of physic," about the time they are shedding their coats, and are, consequently, chilly and cold in themselves. A course of physic! What for? A horse that has been judiciously fed and treated during the summer usually wants no physic. It used to be given to get "the foulness out of him." What foulness ! If there is any, why was it permitted to accumulate there? The grooms ought, if it could have been effected, lice with dirt. Apply this vermifuge with like tune, particularly fond of horses, and of that libe- to have been physicked instead of the horses. persistence to the backs of your afflicted aniral turn of mind that withholds no reasonable To do anything periodically with a horse I hold mals, and we will warrant a cure. Scotch snuff to do it whether required or not. It is thus with physic; it should only be given in case of disease or the manifestation of its approach. Formerly horses were physicked in the autumn, to get the summer grass " out of them;" then, when he had ing his stables sufficiently warm, keeping in view | got them in high condition and stamina by oats and work, in the spring they again got physic to to arise from any fault as regards the formation get the oats "out of them." I suppose to make of the stables; for those appertaining to property room for the grass. Nothing could be more preposterous. In those days a mild dose of physic

A great deal has been said and written about ventilation. We English, if we get a thing in our heads, usually carry it to the extreme. Ventilation is quite proper and necessary to a stable. or rather to the horses that inhabit it. It is ne cessary in a house and the rooms we inhabit: but we do not in cold weather open the windows gins to stir. Its doing so we know arises from of the room we are dining in. Our bedroom the shooting of the young coat, be it a spring or | windows are thrown open when we leave it; but coat (if I may use the expression) takes its ten- our horses; let their apartments be warm and is perceived, and no dampness on the walls exists, there is no fear as regards ventilation. his wool, we are not to expect the temperature have never heard of any ill effects arising from of a healthy horse, though much mischief occurs Nature furnishes a coat to the horse according to from foul litter and want of proper drainage, climate. The Arab and Persian horse have fine want of the floor of the stalls being frequently washed when the horses are out, et cetera; but I should be very averse to my horses being fore, if we wish a horse to have an Arab coat, starved with cold, to let out bad smells occasioned by the negligence of those in care of them. Our own nose will tell us whether a stable is place of the horse. Warmth is natural to him. kept properly sweet, and our horses too will in time tell us if it is not .- London Field.

TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER.-Pro-

2. Plenty of saud, gravel and ashes, dru, to

4. Boiled meat, chopped fine, every two or

5. Corn and oats, best if boiled tender. 6. All the crumbs and potato parings.

This treatment has proved quite successfuland hens which, without it, gave no eggs, with it immediately laid one each, on an average,

KEEPING POTATOES IN WINTER .- Potatoes spoil in winter, if buried, from three causes-First, and greatest, want of ventilation. Secondly, and nearly allied, dampness. Thirdly, and more rare, freezing. Farmers find most of their potatoes spoiled at the top of the heap, where they suppose they became frozen; but this is not the usual cause; the damp, foul, steamy air ascended there, and could not escape. and this spoiled them. A hole made in the top. with a crowbar, and closed with a wisp of straw, would have allowed egress to the confined air, and saved the potatoes.

COLIC IN CATTLE .- A piece of chloride of lime as big as a walnut, dissolved in a junk bottle of the coat as to change its hue, we can readily be- warm water, and given as a drench is a very effective remedy, in use in this region. A bag of I have gone into many stables in winter time, salt, wet, and kept on the loins, laid on saddle and have found them uncomfortably hot. This wise, just back of the saddle, is also efficient, arises from our grooms and ourselves feeling the and may be used in connection with the chloride

by the meadow mouse. This little animal always works under cover, and therefore dees its mischief in winter, when the snow lies deeply upon the ground. A common and effectual mode of deterring it is that of treading down the snow firmly about the stem directly after every fall of snow. But this is a very trouble- My 3, 4, 5, 6, is a division in a city. some affair. The following mixture will be found to be an efficacious prevention: Take one spadeful of hot slaked lime, one do, of clean cow-dung, half do. of soot, one handful of flower of sulphur, mix the whole together with the addition of sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick paint. At the approach of winter paint the trunks of the trees sufficiently high to be beyond the reach of these vermin .-Experience has proved that it does no injury to the tree. A dry day should be chosen for its application. English nurserymen are in the habit of protecting nurseries of small trees from the attacks of rabbits, simply by distributing through the squares of the nursery coarse matches made by dipping bunches of rags, or bits of tow, in melted sulphur, and fastening these in split stakes a couple of feet high. The latter are stuck into the ground, among the trees, at from 12 to 20 feet apart, and are said completely to answer the purpose .- Downing's Fruit Trees of America. Young Trees.-The first remedy, which we find in the Massachusetts Ploughman, is this :-

injury is done to young trees in some districts

"To prevent rabbits from barking young fruit trees, give the body of the young tree a thorough rubbing with soft soap. This not only prevents the rabbits from barking them, but it protects them against insects, takes all the rough scales off, softens the bark, and renders them much more thrifty than they would be otherwise This simple recipe will be of vast value to the farmers in many parts of the West. Greasing will prevent rabbits from barking fruit trees.

but it will also injure the tree." The next we find in the Valley Farmer, from

B. A. Rives :-"I tear up old newspapers in strips fifteen or ighteen inches long, and wrap them around the body of the tree, commencing at the ground, and securing it with common twine. The paper will withstand all the rain that falls on it, and I never them up to the necessary warmth, to check the knew a tree injured by rabbits that was thus growth of a long coat. Then when we see horses protected. Another advantage of the plan is,

> THOSE LOUSY CATTLE.-It was a great mistake that you ever suffered them to get lousy. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in this case, as in many others. But you are in for it, and the animals are inhabited .-What is to be done? Serve them as the hens serve themselves, when they have a chance. They insist upon dust, vigorously applied, and shaken in between every individual feather .-Watch them and you will find old and young busy, on the sunny side of a dirt bank, fighting is indeed good, and so is tobacco water, but dir

OVER-REACHING HORSES .- A writer in the N. E. Farmer, who is a blacksmith, cures over reaching horses, and increases their trotting speed fifteen or twenty seconds per mile, by the following mode of shoeing, which increases the motion of the forward feet, and retains the motion of the hind ones. He makes the toe-caulks very low, standing a little under, and the shoe et as far backward as convenient, on the forward feet, with high heel-caulks, so as to let hem roll over as soon as possible. On the hind feet, the heel-caulk is low and the toe-caulk high and projecting forward. Horses shod thus, travel

EARLY MARRIAGES .- She stood beside the ltar when she was but sixteen. She was in ove; her destiny rested on a creature as delicate, and who had known as little of the world as herself. She looked lovely as she pronounced the ow. Think of a vow from auburn hair, eyes, and pouting lips, only sixteen years old. She stood at the wash tub when her twenty-

fifth birthday arrived. The hair, the lips, the ves were not calculated to excite the heart. ive cross young ones were about the house cry--some breaking things, and one urging the ecessity of an immediate supply of the lacteal ecretion. She stopped in despair and sat down, nd tears trickled down her once plump and ruddy cheek. Alas, Nancy, early marriages are not the dodge. Better enjoy youth at home, and hold lovers at a proper distance until you have nuscie, limb and heart enough to face a frowning world and family. If a chap really cares for on he can wait for two or three years make presents, take you to concerts, and so on, until the time comes. Early marriages and early cabbages are tender productions.

SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT. - Some time since ne of your correspondents desired to know to parallel to Solomon's Judgment. One occurs in Gesta Romanorum. Three youths to decide a question are desired by their referee, the King of Jerusalem, to shoot at their father's dead body. One only refuses: and to him, as the rightful heir, the legacy is awarded.

In Harleian Ms. 4,523, is a similar story told as occurring in the kingdom of Pegu: one wo man's child was carried away by an alligator she and another mother claim a child: they are desired to pull for it; the infant cries, and one instantly quits her hold, and the judge awards

The former incident was frequently quoted in the pulpit. The Emperor Claudius (Sustania in Claud., c. xv.), when a woman refused to ac knowledge her son, ordered them to be married. The mother confessed her child at once. Probably this is the incident for which the inquiry was made .- Notes and Queries.

To DISPUTANTS .- " It is possible that many

of the opinions for which we persecute one another, relate to matters which our faculties are unable to comprehend. It is possible that, if our controversies could be submitted to the decision of beings of higher knowledge and intelligence than those of man, they would tell us that, for the most part, we are disputing about words which signify no realities, and de bating propositions which, being unmeaning, possess neither truth nor falsehood. One thing a east seems clear-that, if the Being who inspired the texts on which different sects found their arguments, had intended us to agree in one interpretation of them, He would not have left them susceptible of many."-Archbiohop Whately.

The Riddler.

MOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST I am composed of 13 letters

My 2, 4, 10, 13, wears a missile weapon

My 6, 9, 4, 6, is a sea in Palestine My 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, means to attend to.

My 10, 11, 12, is a sea in Asia, and a river and lake in the United States. My 10, 9, 8, is an abbreviation of the title of honor My 12, 4, 5, is a river in North Carolina.

My 3, 4, 10, 12, is what we sometimes see on some people's hands My 2, 1, 6, is what boys often call their fathers

My 6, 4, 5, 7, means to venture My whole is a distinguished orator and statesman of the present day

ANATOMICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 82 letters. My 1, 82, 83, 60, 71, 86, 81, is the muscle which elevates

My 2, 81, 72, 59, 51, 71, 78, 1, is a tooth-like process of

My 3, 87, 33, 50, 85, 15, 68, is the name given to the angle (corner) of the eye. My 4, 65, 42, 27, 15, 58, is in anatomy an element.

My 61, 15, 14, 8, 16, 15, 26, is the bone of the arm. My 5, 54, 35, 52, 69, is a nerve leading from the brain to

My 6, 80, 57, 77, 13, 20, is the name of the vertebra or My 7, 56, 76, 62, 17, 19, 51, is a name applied to the

ducts, &c., of the liver. My 5, 53, 34, 37, 49, 79, is a substance investing the

My 9, 32, 61, 20, 26, is a name given to the nostrile. My 25, 32, 60, is an oily tissue.

My 10, 87, 81, 52, 15, 12, is one of the bones of the fore-

My 12, 11, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, is that branch of anatomy

which treats of muscles. My 13, 36, 16, 19, 15, 11, is a term used by anatomists denoting the derma or outer skin.

My 31, 70, 18, 25, 9, 65, 13, is relating to the diaphragm. My 24, 22, 23, 33, 54, 78, 42, is the anatomical name for the forehead.

My 31, 29, 30, 59, 54, 31, 63, is pertaining to the fore-My 39, 38, 74, 28, My 40, 55, 31, 35, 15, 42, is

My 66, 89, 19, 23, is a name for the chin My whole is an eminent anatomist of this city

REBUS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The name of a river of England.

My first you've heard of I trow 'Tis also a river of Scotland.

And my next you've eaten ere now My third have in ages long back. Their doctrines and teachings spread forth;

And 'tis true have been stretched on the rack, By order and decree of my fourth.

The initials of these you can find, I'm sure of in very short metre; And when done 'twill bring to your mind, That my whole crowns the church of St. Peter.

CINROS. CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My second's a habitation For the animal kind. My third's oft made in summer

My fourth's a title of honor-I think I'm understood

My whole in Europe you can find. A city 'twill bring to view;

For it is not hard to do.

RIDDLE. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 6 letters.

Omit my 1, 4, 5, and I am a specimen of human skill, Omit my 1, 4, 5, and transpose, and I become a very mit my 1, 2, 3, and I become a tame animal

Dmit my 1, 4, 6, and transpose, and I become the organ. of hearing.
mit my 1, 4, and transpose, and I become a weed. Maple Hill, Vigo Co., Ind.

ANAGRAMS ON NAMES OF COUNTIES IN

THE UNITED STATES. WRITTEN FOR THE SATUEDAY EVENING POST. 4. Pap rock Hanna.

6. Ramble Earl. 3. Grone Tommy

2. To Fred Hur

HARRY BOWMAN. GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. A conical cup is 3 as deep as it is wide at the top; it

5. No Gal.

e let fall into it, it will just be immersed. Required, ARTEMAS MARTIN Venango Co., Pa.

6-54 full of water; and if a ball 3 inches in diameter

Do Why is a woman often making a noise? Ans. Secause she's generally in a bustle. 10 Why are the profits of a drinking saloon like ne purchases made now-a-days at some of our fashion. able dry goods establishments? Ans .- Because they

10 Why is chicken pie like a gunsmith's store. Ans Because it contains fowl-in pieces.

When does a man dislike his food? Ans. When he's compelled to swallow his rage

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. ACROSTICAL ENIGMA -Passenger Railroad.

ENIGMA -Juniter the king of the gods. ENIGMA -The opening of the first American Congress. CHA-RADE -Penmanship. CHARADE -Concord -ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM .- A 839.75; B 833.00;

ANSWER TO CHARADE PUBLISHED 14th OF NOVEMBER. Man." when ushered into bein :.

At first was free from guile; Sweetly passed awhile.

That searched, the page of history Both profane and divine, Will give us "dates" unnumbered Is plain to every mind.

Now what the whole is reader I think I have quite straight. For while some persons use command

Does it not seem strange that men are so nuch inclined to war with each other on religion, and still feel so much dislike to live as

ecording to its precepts? In proportion as men are real coin, and not counterfeit, they scorn to enjoy credit for what they have not. "Paint me," said Cromwell, "wrinkles and all." Even on canvas the great hero despised falsehood.